



Daily Report

China

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Jun)**

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General

PRC: DPRK Urges U.S. to Scrap UN Forces Command

OW2606143796 Beijing XINHUA in English
1409 GMT 26 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (XINHUA) — The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today called on the United States to disband the UN Forces Command stationed in South Korea.

In a memorandum issued on the eve of the 46th anniversary of the outbreak of the 1950-53 Korean War, the DPRK's Foreign Ministry also said that the United Nations' flag had been usurped by the United States and the UN should take it back.

The UN Forces Command has become a subsidiary to the Joint South Korean-U.S. Command and poses an obstacle and a threat to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, said the ministry.

It added that it is pressing for the scrapping of the UN Forces Command and the establishment of a new mechanism to guarantee peace on the peninsula.

The DPRK government will do its utmost for the creation of this new mechanism to prevent any outbreak of armed conflict or war on the peninsula, said the memorandum, as quoted by the Korean Central News Agency.

PRC: Christopher Meets With Mubarak, 'Arafat in Cairo

OW2606120496 Beijing XINHUA in English
1136 GMT 26 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cairo, June 26 (XINHUA) — U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher held talks with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat here today after his meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, which lasted about one hour and a half.

His talks with the two leaders focused on the Middle East peace process, particularly Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations.

Christopher arrived in Cairo earlier today from Israel, where he held talks with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and other senior Israeli officials. His brief trip to the Middle East is aimed at urging both the Palestinian and Israeli sides to commit themselves to peace and preparing for Netanyahu's visit to Washington next month.

Upon arrival, Christopher was greeted not only by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa, but also editorials carried by Egypt's state-run press that criticized his

statements at a joint press with Netanyahu in Jerusalem Tuesday.

The two Cairo leading newspapers Al-Ahram and Al-Akhbar today described Christopher's comments as "shameful," saying that he is not an honest broker in the Middle East peace talks by acting solely in Israel's interests.

Christopher endorsed Netanyahu's statement that peace negotiations should be resumed without preconditions. The Arab states have regarded such a statement as going back on the land-for-peace principle, which has been a ground rule for the peace process since its inception in 1991.

At the Arab summit which ended in Cairo Sunday [23 June], Arab leaders urged Israel to stick to the principle, embodied in UN Security Council resolutions. They said in a final communique that if Israel fails to do so, they will reconsider their stance toward the Jewish state.

'Arafat had been expected to discuss with Christopher mainly Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank town of Hebron and the resumption of the Palestinian-Israeli talks for a final settlement.

Under the Palestinian-Israeli agreement on expanding Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank, Israel should have redeployed its troops in Hebron in March. But Israel has delayed the redeployment following a series of suicide bombings carried out by Palestinian extremists in Israel in February and March.

PRC: Article on Chechnya, Israel, Japan-U.S. Relations

HK2706092196 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 1 Jun 96 p 6

[Article by Shi Jia (2514 0163): "Weekly Commentary on Current Affairs"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS]

Situation in Chechnya Takes a Turn for the Better

After Russian President Yeltsin and Chechen rebel leader Yandarbiev held their first direct talks in Moscow on 27 May, the two sides signed a new agreement authorizing an overall ceasefire in Chechnya as of 1 June. The two sides also agreed to exchange prisoners of war within two weeks and continue to hold talks to settle the Chechnya conflict. On the following day, Yeltsin inspected Chechnya and made a speech to the local people, saying that since the Chechnya crisis is soon to come to an end, the parties concerned should now concentrate on formulating a Chechen constitution

so as to determine the status of Chechnya once and for all.

The Chechnya crisis has long plagued Russian politics and has been a major obstacle to Russia's upcoming presidential election. To seek reelection, Yeltsin has adopted a flexible stand, ordered Prime Minister Chernomyrdin to set up and take charge of a state committee aimed at resolving the Chechnya crisis, published a new peace program, and personally supervised the peace program implementation as well. Former Chechen rebel leader Dudayev was killed in a missile attack in late April. This has created an opportunity for resolving the Chechnya crisis. The rebel leader's successor Yandarbiev immediately declared that he was willing to talk to Moscow. On the battlefield, the Russian troops captured another key Chechen rebel stronghold Bamute [transliteration 1572 4476 3676]. It was against such a complex background that Russia and Chechnya reached the aforementioned new agreement, which was welcomed by the United States and other Western countries. However, since the status of Chechnya still remains the principal issue in the Chechnya crisis, the two sides still have to continue their difficult negotiations on the issue.

Middle East Peace Process Faces Challenge

The 14th Israeli general elections were held on 29 May as scheduled. The initial election results were announced on 30 May: Benjamin Netanyahu, 45-year-old chairman of the right-wing Likud Party, won 50.3 percent support compared with 49.6 percent received by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the 72-year-old chairman of the Labor Party. If the remaining 100,000-odd votes are correctly counted, Netanyahu is likely to become the first directly elected prime minister in Israel's history. In the 120-seat parliament election, both the left-wing Labor Party and the right-wing Likud Party, which had controlled Israeli politics for decades, suffered serious setbacks. The number of parliamentary seats held by the Labor Party dropped from 44 to 34 while those held by the Likud Party dropped from 40 to 31. On the other hand, some small and medium-sized political parties that represent interests of different social strata have increased their presence in parliament. For instance, the number of parliamentary seats held by the National Religious Party and Shas Party rose from six to 10 respectively. National Movement for Democracy and Aliya, which represents the interests of the Russian immigrants, for the first time won seven parliamentary seats.

After the general elections, a pressing task before Israel is to set up a coalition government. In order to secure a parliamentary majority, Likud still has to engage

in strenuous bargaining. Its hardline position on the Middle East peace process has already aroused concern and worries from all parties concerned. Netanyahu's hardline positions will certainly cause contradictions between Israel on the one hand and advocates of the Middle East peace talks and the United States on the other. It will take time for people to know how the Israeli political situation will evolve and whether or not the Middle East peace process will falter. Japan and the United States Revise "Defense Cooperation Principle" [subhead]

Japan and the United States started their first round of talks on revising the "Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation Principle" in Hawaii on 28 May. This shows that the two countries have begun implementing the Japan-U.S. joint declaration entitled "Establishing a 21st-Century Japan-U.S. Security Guarantee Structure," a document signed by U.S. President Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Hashimoto during the former's visit to Japan last April.

The two sides have made it clear that they will now concentrate on discussing the issue of Japan providing logistic support to U.S. troops in a Far East emergency and the issue of set up a framework for the U.S. troops to act as "spear" and Japan to act as "shield." The U.S. side hoped to revise the "principle" as soon as possible and demanded that Japan offer as much cooperation as possible within the framework of the existing Japanese Constitution.

However, the Japanese side said that the talks could probably last for one or two years.

Japan's public opinion held that the crux of the matter is that the existing Japanese Constitution bans Japan from exercising collective [ji ti 7162 7555] self-defense right. Since leaders of the Social Democratic Party and Japan New Party, which are members of the coalition government, have stated that they will safeguard this constitutional principle, the Liberal Democratic Party will find it hard to go its own way. Therefore, revising the principle will not be plain sailing.

PRC: Spokesman on UN Policy, Ties With Germany, CPC

HK2806080096 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
28 Jun 96 p 1

[By Chen Yanni: "Ties Between Parties Benefit Neighbors")]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Strengthening friendship and co-operation between the communist parties

of China and Viet Nam serves the interests of both parties, countries and peoples, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Cui Tiankai said yesterday.

"It also helps maintain regional peace, stability and development," he added.

The Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Viet Nam starts today.

Referring to cross-straits relations, Cui reiterated President Jiang Zemin's speech in Spain that "we welcome the Taiwan leaders to visit the mainland at an appropriate time and in appropriate capacities."

When asked to comment on United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's proposal to prolong the mandate of UN mission in Haiti, Cui said that, considering Haiti's urgent need and the wishes of Latin American countries, China agrees the proposal in principle.

"But viewing the current situation of Haiti," Cui said, "we hold that the mandate of UN mission should be shortened, the number of military personnel cut, and the required funds collected through donations."

The proposal is still under scrutiny by various parties, he added.

At the routine news briefing, Cui also said that China attaches importance to Sino-German relations and has made relentless efforts to maintain them.

"We will continue to do so," Cui said, adding that the German side should also make efforts.

He noted that political ties between countries promote economic and trade links, and urged people from the German business circle to make contributions to the development of Sino-German relations on the basis of mutual respect and benefit, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

PRC: 'News Analysis' Views British Commonwealth-Nigeria Talks

OW2606121196 Beijing XINHUA in English
1137 GMT 26 Jun 96

["News Analysis: Commonwealth-Nigeria Talks End in Hope"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, June 26 (XINHUA) — The meeting between of Nigeria and the Commonwealth ministerial action group concluded in London on Tuesday [25 June] with signs of hope for an improved relationship.

The Commonwealth decision of no new sanctions on Nigeria, according to analysts here, shows that Nigeria has scored a diplomatic victory at the meeting.

A statement issued after the two-day meeting acknowledged the Nigerian government's explanation of its efforts in improving the human rights situation in the country and the pursuit of its transition to civil rule program.

Although the existing Commonwealth sanctions against Nigeria including its suspension from the 53-nation organization remain, no further actions have been announced to toughen the relations between the two sides.

Both parties agreed to continue constructive dialogue in order to resolve areas of conflict. They also agreed to meet in September to review the situation in Nigeria.

However, "a lot of contentious issues remain unresolved," the reports said, quoting diplomatic sources.

At the beginning of the meeting on Monday, Nigerian Foreign Affairs Minister Tom Ikimi handed a four-point agenda, which outlines Nigeria's demands as follows:

Lifting of the suspension of Nigeria's membership of the Commonwealth, lifting of other sanctions against Nigeria, supporting the government's transition program and holding more high level negotiations.

Only the last issue was fully agreed upon. The second was somewhat postponed, while the other two remain unchanged, analysts say.

But they believe if both sides keep contact, improvement in bilateral relations is expected. The just concluded meeting is a beginning to a better relation. As Ikimi said, the important thing is that the impasse between Nigeria and the Commonwealth has been broken.

PRC: China Offers \$700 Million Global Bond

OW2806020196 Beijing XINHUA in English
2337 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] London, June 27 (XINHUA) — A signing ceremony for offering a global bond of 700 million US dollars by the Chinese government was held here this evening.

The bond, with a coupon of 7.375 percent, has a maturity of five years. Its joint lead managers are CS First Boston and Morgan Stanley.

A related document was signed by Chinese Vice-minister of Finance Liu Jibin, and Managing Directors of the London Capital Market of CS First Boston and Morgan Stanley, Simon Meadows and Micheal Dee, respectively.

Chinese Ambassador to the United Kingdom Jiang Enzhu was present on the occasion.

"The global bond offering is very successful," the Chinese vice-minister told XINHUA after the signing ceremony.

According to Liu Jibin, the total value of expected orders by investors from Europe, America and Asia is three times more than what China can offer.

PRC: 'Analysis' Views Expansion of Mercosur

OW2706080296 Beijing XINHUA in English
0410 GMT 27 Jun 96

[*"Analysis"* by Xue Hong: "Mercosur's Expansion Significant"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Buenos Aires, June 26 (XINHUA) — The signing of a free trade agreement between the South American Common Market (Mercosur) and Chile does not mean that Chile will become a full member of the block, but the move is seen as a part of drive toward Latin American integration and could pave the way for other countries to join the union.

The agreement, signed Tuesday [25 June] by the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, the four members of Mercosur, and Chile at the 10th Mercosur summit meeting in San Luis, Argentina.

The document, which will come into effective on October 1, 1996, establishes a new tariff system and the different norms for Chile's trade with Mercosur countries.

General tariffs will be reduced initially by 40 percent on 90 percent of the products traded bilaterally between Chile and the four Mercosur countries. Then they will be cut by 6 percent annually and eliminated entirely by the year 2003.

Tariffs on the other 10 percent of products disappear completely in the years 2003, 2005 and 2010 respectively, which will mark Chile's full entry into Mercosur.

The free-trade market to be formed by Mercosur and Chile will have a combined land area of more than 13 million square kilometers, a population of 220 million, a gross domestic product (GDP) of 900 billion dollars, and a foreign trade of 185 billion dollars.

The agreement is hammered out after two years of tough negotiations because proper terms had to be found for the commercialization of very sensitive products, particularly agricultural ones.

The agreement has taken into consideration the positions and interests of all parties.

Chile is regarded as having the most dynamic economy in Latin America. Its gross domestic product reached 67.3 billion dollars in 1995, a 8.5 percent rise from the

previous year. And its foreign trade reached 30 billion dollars.

Chile's association with Mercosur will benefit both sides. It guarantees the former a sure market and boosts the bloc's negotiating power and its attractiveness to foreign investors.

Mercosur members, particularly Argentina, have long been eager to strike a deal with Chile so that they can use its west-coast ports as a bridge for Mercosur exports to the booming Asian market via the Pacific Ocean.

Access to the sea was an important reason for land-locked Bolivia to sign up to a free-trade deal with Mercosur. Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada welcomed the link, saying it would help boost his country's exports by giving it access to both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

This week's agreements are likely to pave the way for similar deals with Venezuela, Colombia and several Central American countries who have expressed a desire to join Mercosur.

They also reflect a growing world-wide tendency to form trade blocs which boost trade and bring added international economic influence and weight which countries couldn't achieve individually.

The 15-nation European Union, set up in 1965 initially under the name of the European Economic Community, has grown into the biggest and oldest bloc. In 1994, the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) was set up between the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

Mercosur is the world's fourth largest trade bloc with a market of more than 210 million consumers and the first regional union formed solely by developing countries. It also appears to be moving forward with fewer difficulties, partly due to the complementary nature of the member states economies.

PRC: PLA Paper Refutes 'China Threat'

OW2706145996 Beijing XINHUA in English
1411 GMT 27 Jun 96

[*"China Holds High Banner of Peace: Liberation Army Daily"* — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — An article refuting the theory of the "China threat," carried in today's *Liberation Army Daily*, the newspaper of China's armed forces, said that China will always promote world peace and development.

The article by Gao Jiquan, titled "China Holds High the Banner of Peace," said that a country's choice of foreign

policy, rather than its relative strengths and weaknesses, will lead it to be viewed as a threat to other countries.

"Since its founding, the People's Republic of China has been pursuing an independent foreign policy of peace," the article said. China consistently stands for expanding cooperative relations with all other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

"China neither will impose its social system and ideology on other countries nor permit other countries to interfere in its internal affairs," it pointed out.

China holds that all countries, big or small, strong or weak and rich or poor, are members of the international community and are equal.

"China believes the fundamental objective of its foreign policy is to safeguard national independence and sovereignty, advance world peace and development, and oppose power politics and hegemony," the article said.

The article said that because of the foreign policy China implemented since it was founded in 1949, the country has improved and expanded friendly relations with all its neighboring countries, and promoted economic, trade, technological and cultural exchanges with them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

China and other developing countries have supported each other in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and seeking common development, it added.

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China has taken an active part in managing international affairs and various activities of the UN, it said.

"In handling international affairs, China has consistently adhered to the just stand, upheld justice and has been playing a major role in peacefully settling international disputes and pushing forward global economic and social development," the article said.

In the 1950s, China led the world in formulating the five principles of peaceful co-existence regarding the handling of relations between various countries.

China has spared no efforts to work for the establishment of a new, just and rational international order.

According to Deng Xiaoping, the chief architect of the country's reform and opening up, the socialism that China has been pursuing stands for peace.

He pointed out that only by securing a peaceful international environment will China be able to develop smoothly.

At a meeting to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UN in 1995, Chinese President Jiang Zemin

announced the Chinese government's five propositions on how to further promote mankind's peace and development and jointly create a better world.

The first proposition is to "create secure, reliable international peaceful environment marked by long-term stability." The second is to "strictly stick to the criterion on handling international relations which focuses on sovereignty, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

"The Chinese people aspire for peace and seek development," the article said.

To strive for a peaceful environment, China has made it a rule not to form an alliance with any other country or any group, not to participate in any military bloc and not to draw boundaries over ideologies.

China has always believed it had a responsibility to oppose hegemony, power politics and acts of aggression and expansion, it said.

The article criticized people who advocate the "China threat" theory, saying that they ignore facts, and that their vicious attacks on China will not damage its dignity.

The love for peace is at the root of China's traditional culture, and the Chinese people who have suffered at the hands of foreign powers will not impose similar circumstances on other people, the article said.

More than 2,000 years ago, China's ancient philosopher Confucius theorized that "peace is of paramount importance," and Chinese poets throughout history have advocated that countries establish and maintain friendly relations with their neighbors.

"Such a spirit is deeply rooted in the soil of the national culture, and has established the Chinese nation's temperament of good intentions with others," the article said.

It quoted the late Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong, who said, "We will not attack unless we are attacked, if we are attacked we will certainly counterattack." It explained that the Chinese nation will not go to war with other nations unless the country faces large-scale invasions from abroad which threaten national security.

History tells people that most of those countries who advocate the "China threat" theory have invaded China before. During the Opium War in the middle of the 19th century, western powers launched heavy attacks on China. As a result, the country was destroyed and the people had no means of livelihood, throwing the nation into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, according to the article.

For more than a century, generations of Chinese people struggled persistently against foreign invaders to obtain national liberation and independence, it said.

In the 1930s, Japanese imperialists mercilessly invaded China, which once again pushed the country into a life-and-death situation. The Communist Party of China led people throughout the nation in a fight for freedom, and it finally overthrew oppression and won national liberation and independence, the article said.

The Chinese people, who have suffered endless invasions and humiliations from enemies, deeply value independence, freedom and peace and sympathize with people who have been attacked and oppressed.

"How can the Chinese nation, which aspires to peace while accustomed to undergoing hardships, threaten others?" the article asked.

There is no record showing China's invasion of other countries, or that China stations any soldiers abroad. China's policy of friendly-neighbor relations not only has helped ensure peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region, but also promoted economic cooperation in the region, and contributed to world peace and stability.

Western powers made the Chinese people realize that a backward country is always a target of invasion, the article said. Over the past 46 years, the Chinese people have made great progress in changing the country's image, the article said.

China's current economy has experienced considerable development and the living standard of its 1.2 billion people has improved markedly.

However, China remains a developing country with low incomes, and its modernization drives will require a long-term peaceful environment. Therefore, the Chinese government and people view the safeguarding of peace as a noble responsibility.

"Those who advocate the 'China threat' theory do not know China's national character and national history, and they refuse to open their eyes to see China's realities. So how can they talk volubly with animated gestures?" the article questioned.

The "China threat" theory maintains that the relations between China and its neighboring countries will inevitably be tense.

In fact, China has close and friendly relations not only with its Asian neighbors, but also with most countries throughout the world, the article pointed out.

"There are 158 countries in the world that have diplomatic relations with China. We have friends all over the world," it claimed.

Friends of the Chinese people, as well as people who have insight, have never regarded China as a "threat" to the world, said the article.

"China has constituted no threat, either political or military, to Asia. What we worry about is by no means a rich China, but a poor one," Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, was quoted as saying.

It was believed by the former ambassador to China of the Republic of Korea that arbitrarily defining China as a "threat" to the world and taking a hostile stand against China could only lead to "unfortunate consequences," according to the article.

Many military personages from China's neighboring countries strongly criticized the "China threat" theory, and expressed the belief that China is, and will continue to be, a main force in maintaining the regional peace and stability in Asia, the article said.

Even in Western countries, people who have a good understanding of China's foreign policies and are willing to respect facts can easily reach the same conclusion, it added.

Admiral Dick Macke, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Command of the US Armed Forces, who visited China last year, was quoted as saying, "China perhaps has the ability, but absolutely has no intention to threaten the safety of others. China is no threat to the world now, and will not become one even when it becomes powerful in the future."

It said that Deng Xiaoping once pointed out that there are two strategic issues in the world today: peace and development. These are historical trends that no one in the world can reverse.

The real threat to the world today is those countries which go against these historical trends and try to violate other countries' sovereignty, interfere with others' internal affairs, and sabotage others' territorial and national unity under the pretense of "freedom, democracy, and human rights," said the article.

"They will not escape the punishment of history," it added.

It promised that the Chinese people will work strenuously with other peoples throughout the world for global peace, stability, and development, as well as for the progress of all of humanity.

"The banner of peace will flutter high in the hands of the Chinese government and people," it pledged.

United States & Canada

PRC: Column on U.S. Human Rights Situation,
Criticism of Others

HK2706065396 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Jun 96 p 4

["It Seems to Me" column by Qiao Qiao: "Church-Burning Adds to Poor US Record on Rights"]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] For years, the United States, the self-appointed human rights watchdog, has been positioning itself atop a tower, watching for any so-called human rights violations in other countries.

It certainly is an expert in finding fault with others—the majority of countries have been included on the US blacklist with alleged human rights violations according to the US.

By pointing its fingers at others and threatening to employ sanctions against the so-called violators, the United States behaves as if it is a model in human rights protection.

Facts, however, show that the United States has a bad record in human rights protection.

In the past two months, one black church after another in the south of the United States have been burned down, attracting our attention to the human rights of the blacks and other ethnic groups in the United States. I tried to keep a record of the number of fires but eventually lost count at nine or 10.

If we check the records carefully, we will find that in the past 18 months nearly 40 black churches were burned to ashes across the United States.

Though other motivations of the firebrands cannot be totally ruled out, racial discrimination has been widely pointed at as the main reason that has added to the misery of the blacks.

More than a century after the Civil War which abolished slavery in the United States and more than 30 years after the civil rights movement which supposedly won the ethnic groups equal rights, the blacks find themselves still at the bottom of society politically and economically.

Following are some of the notes I have taken down from official US surveys and reports:

—Since the end of World War II, except for a few years, the unemployment rate of blacks has been twice as high as that of whites.

—The income of black families was 57 per cent of white incomes in 1945. Thanks to the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, it once climbed to 61 per cent in the early

1970s. But unfortunately it fell to the 1945 level in the 1980s.

—According to a US official survey, in 25 states and 50 major cities, two-thirds of black people and Hispanics live near poisonous waste disposal places.

—In the US Congress there is no seat at all for many ethnic groups. Though the number of black congressmen increased from 25 to 39 in 1992, the ratio remains at 7.4 per cent, much lower than the ratio of black people in the American population.

—About one-third of blacks, Hispanics and native Americans live in poverty, triple the rate for white people.

Such are the human rights the blacks enjoy.

With experience of living for one year in the United States, I have been asked many times by people from other countries whether racial inequality still exists in the US.

"You don't have to go to the United States for the answer. Just try your best to find any black Americans visiting your country as tourists," I would tell them.

"Hard to find any? That's the answer."

Though the United States is among the world's top tourist-exporting countries, its blacks seem to be largely deprived of their right to travel abroad because they don't have the necessary resources.

Under-paid, the blacks usually cannot afford good education without which they can hardly find good jobs with decent pay.

Can they ask for help from their government? No way. It has been too busy performing as a judge of the so-called human rights violations across the globe.

Three decades ago, 300,000 blacks marched their way to Washington, highlighting the Civil Rights Movement. Earlier this year, 1 million blacks found they had to do it again to draw the world's attention to the seriousness of racial problems in the US and to express their thirst for equality—an important part of human rights.

Despite the fact that most blacks are moaning at the bottom, some white people at the top of the ladder are protesting that the blacks are enjoying too many "privileges" and that it is the whites who have been discriminated against.

Such charges seem to have been gaining ground in the white-dominated United States in recent years. Many rights obtained by the blacks in the 1960s have been taken away with laws and regulations on equal rights protection being abolished in some states.

The increasing racial discrimination, it seems to me, is very much responsible for the recent black church fires, for the police's beating of two Mexican immigrants this April and for the 1991 beating of a black man, Rodney King, by four white policemen.

I wonder how the black church goers, Rodney King and the two Mexican immigrants would react when they are told that they are enjoying the human rights their country is trying to enforce over the world.

With many serious problems at home unsolved, the United States has no grounds to fuss about the so-called human rights violations in other countries.

It is doubtful whether the United States is sincere in trying to help others improve their human rights protection. Rather, it is using it as an excuse to brandish a club over others at its free will.

"Clean your own house first" is probably a good suggestion to the US.

PRC: Editorial Criticizes U.S. for Opposing Butrus Ghali Re-appointment

*HK2806092796 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
28 Jun 96 p a2*

[Editorial: "United States Unreasonably Impedes Second Term for Ghali"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] The United States is strongly opposing UN Secretary General Ghali's efforts to seek re-appointment. This matter has recently become a focus of attention of world public opinion. Ghali's term of office will expire at the end of this year. He himself has explicitly stated that he will seek re-appointment.

According to the UN Charter, the secretary general is the chief executive of the United Nations. He is recommended by the Security Council and appointed by the UN General Assembly. After the expiry of his five-year term of office, his re-appointment is permitted. There have been six secretaries general since the founding of the United Nations: Three from Europe, one from Asia, and one from South America. Ghali is the first secretary general to come from Africa. According to tradition, a UN secretary general is generally granted a second term. Ghali is in charge of the administrative work of the United Nations, and the majority of the member states are satisfied with his ability and efficiency. However, the United States has deliberately held the opposite opinion, and taken an intransigent attitude toward his re-appointment. It has even stated that it will not scruple to exercise its veto power.

The United States opposes Ghali's re-appointment reportedly on the grounds that he has not done his best to promote reform in the United Nations, that astonishing waste has occurred in the organization, and that the organization must be thoroughly transformed. However, according to recently released UN statistics, the organization has in recent years laid off 10 percent of its staff, and has decided not to increase its budget for two years in succession (this year and next). In spite of the fact that bureaucracy and waste do exist in the United Nations, thanks to the efforts of various member states, great improvements have been made in this regard. This has also included contributions made by Ghali. It is obvious that the arguments of the United States do not hold water.

Actually, there is something in regard to the first argument which the United States finds it difficult to bring up openly. As UN secretary general, Ghali has done comparatively well in upholding justice, and refusing to dance to the tune of the United States. In particular, with regard to the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ghali has insisted that any intervention must be approved by the United Nations. The United States has always tried to bypass the United Nations to act as it pleases. Ghali has openly criticized the United States on several occasions for refusing to pay its UN membership fees, although it is the richest country in the world. In the UN peace-keeping operations, the United States has made many mistakes and suffered heavy casualties. Instead of blaming the erroneous policy decisions of their government, some American politicians vent their anger on Ghali.

The second argument: As a superpower, the United States always wishes to play the role of international policeman. However, its ability has increasingly fallen short of its wishes. After the end of the Cold War, the United Nations could have made more contributions to maintaining international peace and promoting world development. It could have done more to promote its own relevant reforms. But its efforts have always been impeded by the United States. Due to the fact that the United Nations has more and more member states, and most of them are developing countries, developed countries like the United States and others find it more and more difficult to control the organization. The United States wants Japan and Germany to become permanent members of the Security Council without considering regional balance. But this has been opposed by many countries. In a word, it is difficult for the United States to manipulate the United Nations, and Ghali is not absolutely obedient to the United States. Therefore, the United States is threatening to oppose his re-appointment.

The third argument is the worst. The United States wishes to turn Ghali into a scapegoat as a result of a party row at home. To put an end to its inferiority in the presidential election, the Republican Party wishes to make use of the issue of the United Nations to attack Clinton. Notorious "devil" Senator Helms and some other politicians hate Ghali to the core. They wish desperately to remove him. To regain the initiative, Clinton went so far as to "attack" Ghali. He denounced him publicly to shut the mouths of the Republicans. The United States always likes to impose its domestic problems and criteria on others. It has wantonly trampled on international law to enact a law to impose sanctions on foreign companies which do business with Cuba. This has triggered public indignation in the international community.

Such supercilious and hegemonist conduct of the United States is bound to cause repugnance and resistance on the part of the other member states of the United Nations. Many countries support the re-appointment of Ghali. Western countries like France and others have also expressed support for him. It can be expected that if the United States insists on acting willfully and opposing Ghali's re-appointment, it will definitely set itself against the international community, and find itself in an absolutely isolated and dishonorable position.

PRC: XINHUA Notes U.S. House Rejects Removal of China's MFN

OW2806052896 Beijing XINHUA in English
0346 GMT 28 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, June 27 (XINHUA) — The U.S. House of Representatives today disapproved a resolution on the removal of China's Most-Favored-Nation trade status by a vote of 286-141.

The resolution, proposed by 17 congressmen after President Bill Clinton decided to extend China's MFN in late May, was debated by the House for about three hours this afternoon.

During the session, many congressmen from both the Democratic and the Republican Parties, argued that withdrawing China's MFN trade status is unreasonable. Jennifer Dunn of Washington state said that the term of MFN should be changed to "normal trade relations," which should be given to any country that permits U.S. firms to invest and do business there.

Some congressmen, as what they did in the same manner when talking about China, attacked China on the issues of human rights, trade imbalance, arms sales, Tibet and Taiwan.

Their hostile attitude toward China was criticized by other congressmen. Sam Gibbons of Florida said noth-

ing new is in the debate today. "China has been making progress" in many fields, and the United States should keep contacts with China, he said.

Lee Hamilton of Indiana said China is an important country in the world today and the U.S.-Chinese relations are very important. Withdrawing China's MFN status will represent a step backward in relations with that country, he added.

"Today, we should vote for the interests of the United States," he said.

After the vote, the American National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) applauded the result. "Today's vote to approve the Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) status for China is a real victory for American manufacturers and workers," said Dianne Sullivan, director of trade policy for the NAM.

"We plan to continue working with the Congress to end these annual debates and look forward to granting permanent MFN status to China in the near future," she said.

The Senate will not debate on the resolution. However, both chambers of the Congress will decide whether they approve or disapprove the decision made by Clinton on China's MFN extension before August 31.

PRC: U.S. Army Blamed for Turning Bosnia Into 'Testing Ground'

HK2706075396 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 13 May 96 p 5

[Article by Li Yang (2621 7122): "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Testing Ground for New Weapons of U.S. Armed Forces"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Ever since the signing of the Dayton Agreement, the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina seems to have become calm and tranquil. However, a recent news report has again directed the world's attention toward this mountain state which has tasted to the full the bitterness of war.

According to this news report from POLITIKA, published in Belgrade on 3 May, the U.S. Armed Forces employed a radioactive weapon and other poisonous weapons during a NATO bombardment of Serb targets in Bosnia-Herzegovina. According to the investigations, analyses, and verifications conducted by Serb experts, the new type of heavy-duty rocket used by the U.S. Armed Forces has an extremely great antipersonnel power and penetrating power, with uranium as the core composition of its warhead. Experts concluded that the aforementioned warhead is made of nuclear waste. This has given rise to a public outcry. Although the

American side has declined to make any comment on the issue, the public are asking why, while looking back at the bombardment in question.

From 30 August to 14 September last year, NATO, headed by the United States, flew more than 3,500 sorties in a wanton and indiscriminate bombing of a Serb-controlled zone in Bosnia-Herzegovina, marking NATO's largest-scale air raid operation in its 46-year history. This air raid drew on today's most advanced weaponry for air operations, including aerial pre-warning devices as well as a large number of fighters designed for electronic warfare and electronic reconnaissance planes like the F-16, F/A-18, "Hawk," A-10, and "Mirage" 2000 as well as EF-111 and EA-6B. The most conspicuous of all were the U.S. Army's unmanned high-tech reconnaissance planes codenamed "Predator." Originally, the United States even intended to use the unmanned fighters of the F-117 type, and had to give up the plan in the end only because the Italian Government did not approve U.S. use of its bases. During this "blanket bombing," as many as 600 accuracy-guided missiles were launched, while 13 "Tomahawk" cruise missiles, which have great antipersonnel power, were fired from the sea.

As is known to all, the weapons used by the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina are obsolete, and the Serb-controlled zone is just a "tiny area." To deal with the Serbs, then, why did NATO, which is headed by the United States, have to use a sledgehammer on a gnat? Taking a panoramic view of the whole process of the air raid, it is not difficult for one to see that besides the intention to "realize peace through imposing pressure" politically and to weaken the strength of the Serbs militarily, another major intention was to use Bosnia-Herzegovina as a testing ground for new weapons. Whatever the conclusion is on the use of radioactive and poisonous weapons by the U.S. Armed Forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, one thing is beyond doubt: It is a typical tactic often employed by the U.S. Army to show off its military strength and achieve certain political goals by participating in local wars, and to inspect the efficacy of its new weapons in actual combat. That is what it did in the Gulf War, as well as in its air raid against Libya prior to the Gulf War.

What has the United States, which considers Bosnia-Herzegovina as a testing ground for its new weapons, brought to the people living in this war zone? According to the report, among the targets of that bombardment, there were not only military targets but also residences, hospitals, communications facilities, and grids; and among the Serbs killed or injured during the bombing, many were women and children. This explains why the air raid is regarded by international society as a

"barbarous action" [ye man di sing wei 6851 5875 4104 5887 3634]. As a matter of fact, the United States has done far more "barbarous actions" when it comes to the testing of new weapons. This country still remains the only one known in the world to conduct nuclear radiation and chemical tests on living persons since World War II.

The United States, which has been talking glibly about the control over large-scale antipersonnel weapons, actually adores large-scale antipersonnel weapons, for these are what it relies on to play the tyrant of the world.

HONG KONG: WEN WEI PO Interviews U.S. Consul General Mueller

*HK2806090896 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
28 Jun 96 p A11*

["Exclusive interview" by staff reporter Sun Wen-ping (1327 2429 1755): "Hong Kong Will Continue To Write Its Success Story — Interviewing Richard Mueller, U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Richard Mueller, U.S. consul general in Hong Kong, will complete his term of office as consul general very soon. Having occupied posts in Beijing and Hong Kong for a number of years, Mueller is not only an experienced diplomat, but also a "China hand" familiar with Chinese culture. He is also a consul general who has always been optimistic about the future of Hong Kong.

Optimistic About Hong Kong's Future

During an interview given to a WEN WEI PO reporter, Mueller said that he adopts an optimistic attitude toward Hong Kong's return to China and its development after 1997. We have no reason whatsoever not to be optimistic, he said. Above all, the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the "Basic Law" offer a fine guarantee for Hong Kong's return to China. The two official documents acknowledge the special characteristics of Hong Kong and, based on this, the most basic work is being done for Hong Kong's continued development in the future. Mueller believed that work done by both Chinese and British leaders in this regard should be affirmed.

Mueller and his wife have worked in Beijing or Hong Kong since 1976. He said: "I remember very clearly the China of 20 years ago and I know the changes effected in China today compared with the past. A comparison between past and present reveals tremendous changes in China's reform, economic development, democratic improvement, and diversified life over the past 20 years. Although, like other countries, China has to resolve and handle a number of issues, the nation is witnessing

changes. I believe that China's continued opening up and development will offer greater space and more opportunities for Hong Kong's development."

The third reality [as published] for the consul general's optimism is his admiration of Hong Kong people's diligence, intelligence, and entrepreneurial spirit. He spoke highly of the courage and adaptability displayed by the Hong Kong people in facing the political and economic challenges and all sorts of pressure during these years. "If the Hong Kong people can maintain their tenacity rather than evading and escaping in the face of problems in the future, I believe that Hong Kong will certainly cooperate better with the mainland and continue its success story."

Hong Kong Should Cooperate Closely With the Interior

Regarding the problems to be noted in Hong Kong in the future, Mueller said that on the one hand, it is true that Hong Kong needs to maintain close cooperation with the interior. This point is very important. On the other hand, both sides should respect the differences between Hong Kong and the mainland, that is, the other system in the "one country, two systems" formula. Only when a balance between the two is sought can Hong Kong have a better development. However, Hong Kong's return is a pioneering task and there is not much experience to follow in this regard.

On the premise that a high degree of autonomy is maintained, Mueller continued, the United States will support Hong Kong's becoming an independent member of the WTO and APEC [preceding abbreviations in Latin alphabet as published]. In air services and trade policies, the treatment for Hong Kong will also be different from that for the mainland. Mueller explained that China had asked the United States for this. This shows that Chinese leaders, who have upheld the "one country, two systems" policy, want to see Hong Kong's continued development.

There Is No Absolute Freedom

Hong Kong is also undergoing a period of political transition. Mueller said that Hong Kong people and the international community will focus their attention on the formation of the legislature. He said: "Take the provisional legislature, for example. If Hong Kong people feel that members of the provisional legislature can represent them and that the body includes members with different political views, it will increase Hong Kong people's confidence in future development." As an American, the consul general is a supporter of freedom of speech. However, he also agreed that there is no absolute freedom. For example, freedom of the press

in the United States is restricted by a series of laws. The libel law ensures that freedom of speech will not lead to libel. Freedom of speech does not mean that a person can say whatever he likes. For instance, the law stipulates that shouting "fire" among the audience is not allowed in a cinema when there is no fire, because that would lead to unnecessary confusion and even casualties. Mueller said: "I am very glad that Director Lu Ping has touched on the topic and has discussed the issue of freedom of speech with the Hong Kong people. Open discussion is a premise for reaching wise decisions."

Hong Kong Legend Has Not Come to an End

Mueller, his wife, and his family members like their life in Hong Kong. In order to remain in Hong Kong, Mueller will assume the office of president of the Hong Kong branch of the American Asia Society in August. He said that he is willing to do something to enhance Sino-U.S. and U.S.-Hong Kong understanding and contacts through the nonpolitical organization.

Mueller said: When talking about Hong Kong's return to China 10 years ago, people said that the Hong Kong legend would end in the mid-1990's. Hong Kong is witnessing good economic growth today and maintains close cooperation and a tacit understanding with China. Hong Kong will develop still better after 1997 and its success story will continue.

PRC: PLA General, Slocombe Discuss Taiwan, Other Issues

OW2706104796 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1151 GMT 26 Jun 96

[By reporter Li Wei (2621 0251)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (ZXS) — Lieutenant General Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], held talks with U.S. Undersecretary of Defense Slocombe, which lasted three hours this afternoon. The two exchanged views on relations between the two countries and their armed forces, as well as the global situation and the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

According to Chinese Ministry of National Defense official Major General Zhan Maohai, who was present at the meeting, the Taiwan issue was one of the focal points of the talks.

General Xiong Guangkai emphasized: To improve and develop Sino-U.S. relations, it is imperative to do things strictly according to the principles of the three joint communiques signed between the Chinese and U.S.

Governments; that is, the Taiwan question must be settled properly.

The general said: The Chinese Government and armed forces attach importance to the development of relations between the two countries and their armed forces.

Slocombe reiterated the U.S. commitments on the Taiwan question; that is, the United States will not support Taiwan's independence and UN membership and will abide by the principles laid down in the three joint communiques.

Xiong Guangkai and Slocombe agreed: There are differences as well as common interests between China and the United States. China and the United States have an important responsibility toward the maintenance of world and regional peace and stability. Therefore, the two powers should proceed from the overall strategic interests of the 21st century and the world in properly handling Sino-U.S. relations.

After the meeting, the ZXS reporter asked Major General Zhan Maohai for his assessment of today's talks. He said: We looked forward to exchanging views with the U.S. side on bilateral relations, so as to achieve the goal of enhancing understanding and improving relations. The talks today were frank [tan shuai di 0982 3764 4104] and beneficial [you yi di 2589 4135 4104] to enhancing mutual understanding between the two countries and their armed forces.

Slocombe arrived in Beijing last night on a three-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. This is the highest-level meeting between Chinese and U.S. military officials since Washington permitted Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] to visit the United States; it is also Slocombe's first visit to China since he assumed his post. The purpose of his visit is to mend military relations between the two countries.

According to the itinerary, Slocombe will meet separately with Chinese PLA senior officials General Chi Haotian and General Fu Quanyou, as well as with Liu Huaqiu, director of the State Council Office of Foreign Affairs, and Li Zhaoxing, Chinese vice foreign minister in charge of North American and Oceanian affairs.

PRC: Chi Haotian, Slocombe Discuss Taiwan, Military Ties

OW2706133796 Beijing XINHUA in English
1308 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — Chinese army leader General Chi Haotian told US Undersecretary of Defense Walter Slocombe today that relations between Chinese and US armies should be

handled from a strategic height with an eye on the 21st century.

During a meeting with Slocombe and his party in Beijing this afternoon, General Chi said relations between the armies of the two countries can develop only with contact and dialogue between military leaders of the countries.

Maintaining contact and dialogue between army leaders will help promote mutual understanding and trust, said General Chi, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission.

Chi, who is also defense minister, said that Slocombe's visit has come at a critical juncture in Sino-US relations and their military ties, and therefore, it will play a positive role in the improvement and development of bilateral relations and their military ties.

He said that a healthy and stable Sino-US relationship will benefit not only the people of the two countries, but also regional, as well world peace and development.

Yet, he said, a healthy and stable bilateral relationship can only be established on the basis of the principles laid down in the three Sino-US joint communiques, with the Taiwan issue at the core.

Any violation or deviation from such principles would harm Sino-US relations, and the military ties between them would also be impaired, Chi said.

Slocombe said that during the visit, his first China trip, he has exchanged views with Chinese army leaders on issues covering political, strategic and military affairs.

He also explored with Chinese military officers new ways of expanding exchanges and cooperation in national defense and military fields, said the undersecretary.

The US target in its relations with the Chinese army is to maintain dialogue and cooperation, Slocombe said, and he hopes the two would build relations to resolve their differences by dialogue and cooperation.

Slocombe and his party arrived in China on Tuesday [25 June] for a three-day visit at the invitation of China's Ministry of National Defense.

PRC: Military Expert on U.S. Arms Sale to Taiwan
HK2706071596 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
27 Jun 96 p a10

[Report by staff reporter: "Chinese Military Expert Says U.S. Arms Sale to Taiwan Will Force Mainland To Attack Taiwan"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] U.S. arms sale to Taiwan would tilt cross-strait military balance, and

trigger Taiwan independence elements to run the risk of declaring independence; under such circumstances, China would be compelled to resort to force to settle the Taiwan issue, a Chinese military expert stated.

While attending a "Seminar on Chinese Defense in an Era When the National Strength Is Growing Powerful" in Hong Kong yesterday, Yan Xuetong [7051 1331 6639], research fellow of China Research Institute for Contemporary International Relations, indicated in his treatise that based on the accelerated speed of US arms sale to Taiwan since 1992, by 2010, the equipment of Taiwanese troops would have reached the level of the U.S. troops in the 1980's.

According to him, should the United States equip Taiwan's troops with theater antiballistic-missile missile defense system [zhan qu fan dan dao dan fang yu xi tong 2069 0575 0646 1734 6670 1418 1734 7089 1785 4762 4827], it would tilt cross-strait military balance, and convert into support to Taiwan independence forces. If the Mainland's armament fails to meet the U.S. level of the 1980's, U.S. arms sale to Taiwan is likely to promote Taiwan independence elements to run the risk of declaring independence, thus triggering off a crisis. Then, the Mainland would be compelled to resort to force to resolve the crisis.

Yan Xuetong indicated even if China could maintain an annual 8 percent economic growth rate in the next 15 years, and raise the average annual defense expenditures by 2 percent plus of the gross national output, China's defense expenditures would be only \$40 billion in 2010. Because of limited defense expenditures, Chinese military strength would still be of the defensive type, and an ocean-going offensive-type military strength would not take shape.

U.S. military experts believe that presently, the military technological gap between China and the United States is approximately 40 years. Yan Xuetong estimated even if China's military technology would complete a 30-year progress of development in the next 15 years, China's military technological level could have reached only the U.S. level of the late 1980's by 2010. Generally, military technological level should be 15-20 years ahead of military equipment level; such being the case, the level of Chinese military equipment could only be up to the U.S. level of the early 1970's.

He indicated that calculating on the basis of \$40 billion for defense expenditures in 2010, only \$15.6 billion would go to equipment expenditures. The cost of a Stealth F117A plus the whole-range of necessary equipment is approximately \$112 million; thus the entire sum for equipment expenditures would only purchase 100-plus aircraft.

At the same seminar, Zhang Ming [1728 2494], visiting research fellow of the U.S. Defense University, indicated that over the past few years, China had made quite a lot of progress in the research-manufacturing of such tactical and conventional weapons as M-guided missiles, and shipboard helicopters; nevertheless, its development of strategic (nuclear) weaponry seemed to be insufficient, and its development of intercontinental guided missiles has not been fully developed; in addition, China still does not possess an aircraft carrier. He believes that the cause for China's strategic (nuclear) weapons falling behind such powers as the United States, Britain, France, and Russia is due to China's insufficient military spending.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

PRC: Li Peng, CPC Delegation Leave for Vietnam
OW2706012796 Beijing XINHUA in English
0106 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, left here this morning for Vietnam, leading a CPC delegation to attend the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

The CPC delegation was invited by the CPV Central Committee.

PRC: Li Peng Arrives in Hanoi for CPV Congress
OW2706083896 Beijing XINHUA in English
0815 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 27 (XINHUA) — Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and premier of the State Council, arrived here today to attend the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

At the invitation of the CPV Central Committee, Li is leading a highest-ever CPC delegation to a CPV national congress.

During his two-day stay, Li is scheduled to meet Vietnamese leaders later today, attend the opening ceremony of the CPV congress Friday morning and deliver a speech at its afternoon session.

Other members of the CPC delegation include Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee;

and Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee.

The delegation was accorded a warm welcome at the airport and received by CPV Politburo member and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam.

Upon his arrival at the Government Guest House, Li was greeted by CPV Politburo member and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

Extending warm welcome to Li's delegation, Kiet said that the CPV Central Committee views Li's presence at the congress as a great inspiration to both the CPV and the Vietnamese people.

Li said he felt pleased to have the opportunity to attend the Communist Party Congress in the good neighbor of Vietnam. He also expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome he has received.

The upcoming four-day CPV congress will be a key event for the 66-year-old CPV as it will work out the blueprint of the policy for the next five years for the country, review the renovation process in the past decade and discuss personnel issues.

PRC: Li Peng, Do Muoi Confer in Hanoi 27 Jun
OW2706232596 Beijing XINHUA in English
1826 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 27 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng today met with Vietnamese Communist Party (CPV) General Secretary Do Muoi over bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

During the meeting, Li Peng, who is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said cooperation between the two countries has greatly expanded in recent years in various fields including politics, economy and culture.

Leading a CPC delegation, Li is here to attend the Eighth National Congress of the CPV, which opens Friday (28 June).

He noted that General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Jiang Zemin's Vietnam visit in November 1994 and Muoi's China visit a year later have made significant contributions to further consolidating and developing the friendly cooperation between the two parties and two countries.

The visits have brought the Sino-Vietnamese relations into a new era, he added.

China highly values the grand achievements made in Vietnam's comprehensive renovation and socialist construction over the past decade, Li said.

He described such achievements as a result of integrating the fundamental tenets of Marxism with the specific national conditions and a development of Ho Chi Minh's Thought.

He expressed appreciation over the successes Vietnam has achieved by adhering to socialism and upholding the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

China and Vietnam, both developing countries with identical social systems, are now seeking a development path suitable to their respective conditions, said the premier.

He said that further strengthening cooperation between the two countries and promoting regional peace and development are in their common interests, as their economic construction with socialist orientation needs a peaceful and stable external environment.

Expressing sincere gratitude for the presence of Li's delegation at the congress, Muoi said the CPV and the Vietnamese people will never forget the great support and assistance given to them by the CPC and the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle in the past.

The fact that Li Peng and his delegation have come to attend the CPV national congress shows the "comradely and brotherly" ties between the two parties and the two peoples, marking a milestone and a new level in the development of the relations of the two parties, he said.

He expressed sincere hope that the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples will be passed on from generation to generation.

Present at the meeting were CPC delegation members Wen Jiabao and Li Shuzheng, and CPV Politburo member and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, and Politburo member and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam.

After the meeting, Muoi held a banquet in honor of Li and his entourage.

PRC: Li Peng, Do Muoi Hail CPC-CPV, Bilateral Ties

OW2806062696 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1746 GMT 27 Jun 96

[By reporters Ling Dequan (0407 1795 2938), Mi Ligong (4717 4539 0501), and Huang Haimin (7805 3189 2404)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun (XINHUA) — Li Peng, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Stand-

ing Committee member and State Council premier who is leading a CPC delegation to the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), had a cordial meeting with CPV Central Committee General Secretary Do Muoi at the CPV Central Committee office building this afternoon. The two had a sincere, amiable talk on further developing relations between the two parties and two countries and on the international situation.

After conveying CPC Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin's warm greetings to General Secretary Do Muoi, Li Peng said: I am very delighted to be invited by the CPV Central Committee to lead a CPC delegation, on behalf of General Secretary Jiang Zemin, to attend the Eighth CPV National Congress; and to meet again with General Secretary Do Muoi, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, and other leading comrades of the CPV Central Committee today.

Li Peng said: China and Vietnam, linked by mountains and rivers, supported and assisted each other during their protracted struggles for national liberation. In recent years, a big advancement has been made in cooperation and exchanges between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural fields. General Secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to Vietnam in November 1994 and General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to China in November 1995 have made especially significant contributions to consolidating and developing the friendly, mutually beneficial, and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries; and have pushed Sino-Vietnamese relations to a new stage of development. Our presence at the Eighth CPV National Congress is meant to express the CPC's and Chinese people's friendly feelings toward the CPV and the Vietnamese people. We sincerely wish the Eighth CPV National Congress great success.

Li Peng said: China highly values the grand achievements made in Vietnam's comprehensive renovation [quan mian ge xin 0356 7240 7245 2450] and socialist construction. Such achievements are the results of creatively integrating the fundamental tenets of Marxism with specific national conditions and a development of Ho Chi Minh's Thought. We appreciate the successes the CPV and the Vietnamese people have achieved by adhering to socialism and upholding the party's leadership, and we believe that the Eighth CPV National Congress will give a strong impetus to Vietnam's socialist construction.

Li Peng said: China and Vietnam, both developing countries with identical social systems, are now seeking a development path suitable to their respective conditions. Further strengthening friendly and cooperative relations

between the two countries and promoting peace and development in the world and the region are in their common interests, as their economic construction with socialist orientation needs a peaceful and stable external environment. China is willing to develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries in the world, especially the neighboring countries.

Expressing sincere gratitude for the presence of the high-ranking CPC delegation headed by Li Peng at the CPV congress, Do Muoi said the CPV and the Vietnamese people will never forget the great support and assistance given to them by the CPC and the Chinese people in their past revolutionary struggle. The fact that Li Peng and his delegation have come to attend the CPV national congress marks a milestone and a new level in the development of the two parties' relations. He expressed sincere hope that the friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples will be passed on from generation to generation.

Do Muoi explained the preparations for the CPV congress to Li Peng. The two leaders briefed each other on their domestic situations, especially in party building.

Do Muoi asked Li Peng to convey his warm regards to General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

Present the meeting on the Chinese side were: Wen Jiabao, CPC delegation member and CPC Central Committee Political Bureau alternate member and Secretariat member; Li Shuzheng, CPC delegation member and CPC Central Committee alternate member and International Liaison Department director; and Lu Congmin, deputy director of the State Council Foreign Affairs Office.

Present at the meeting on the Vietnamese side were: Vo Van Kiet, CPV Central Committee Politburo member and prime minister; Nguyen Manh Cam, CPV Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister; Cong Ha, CPV Central Committee secretary and International Liaison Department director; and Vo Khoan, CPC Central Committee member and vice foreign minister.

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Li Jiazhong and Vietnamese Ambassador to China Dang Nghiem Hoang were also present at the meeting.

After the meeting, General Secretary Do Muoi held a banquet in honor of Comrade Li Peng and his entourage.

PRC: Further on Li Peng Departure To Attend SRV Party Congress

OW2706034996 Beijing XINHUA in English
0330 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — A Chinese Communist Party (CPC) delegation led by Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, has left here this morning for Hanoi to attend the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

The CPC delegation was invited by the CPV Central Committee. Members of the delegation include Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Li Peng and the CPC delegation were seen off at the Great Hall of the People by Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Zhu Rongji, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, Hu Jintao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Ding Guangen, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Luo Gan, State Councillor and Secretary-General of the State Council, as well as leaders from the Party and government institutions.

PRC: Li Peng Seated Among CPV Leaders as SRV Congress Opens

OW2806053596 Beijing XINHUA in English
0516 GMT 28 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 28 (XINHUA) — The Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) opened here today to outline an ambitious development plan for the country in the next two decades and to stress the party's leading role in national life.

General Secretary Do Muoi delivered a political report to an audience of about 1,200 delegates from all over the country and more than 30 foreign delegations at an opening session this morning.

He said Vietnam is moving into a new period, pressing ahead with industrialization and modernization, and its path to socialism has been clearly defined.

A social and economic development plan for 1996-2000 will be presented for examination and a new party leadership will be elected at the four-day congress.

Chinese Premier Li Peng, who is also a Politbureau Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party, is seated in the center of the front row together with CPV leaders on the platform.

Other Foreign party leaders present at the opening ceremony are Khamtay Siphandone, Lao Prime Minister and head of the People's Revolutionary Party, and Chea Sim, President of the Cambodian People's Party and Chairman of the Cambodian National Assembly.

Party delegations from Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russia, India, France, Japan, the United States, Germany and Italy also attended the session.

Apart from communist parties, some ruling parties from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations also sent delegates to the congress, which is also attended by international and non-governmental organizations.

PRC: Li Peng Delivers Speech at CPV Congress

OW2806084896 Beijing XINHUA in English
0831 GMT 28 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 28 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng today spoke highly of Vietnam's perseverance in socialist orientation and stressed the importance of developing the Sino-Vietnamese relations.

Delivering a speech at the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), Li noted that the CPV has been guiding the people in the process of renovation which has brought about remarkable changes to the country for the past decade.

Li, also member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said "we rejoice at the fact that the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam have succeeded in finding a road to development that conforms to your own national conditions."

On bilateral relations, Li said the friendly cooperation in various fields has been continuously strengthened.

He said the two countries share much in common in many ways which include facing the task of developing the economy, embarking on the road of socialism with

characteristics of the respective countries and the need for a peaceful and stable international environment.

Li also presented a congratulatory message from the CPC to the CPV congress which said the expansion of Sino-Vietnamese cooperation not only serves the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also helps promote peace, stability and development in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world at large.

Li is leading a CPC delegation to attend the four-day congress which is regarded as a key event for the CPV. He arrived here Thursday and is scheduled to leave for home later today.

PRC: Further on Li Peng's Speech at CPV Congress

OW2806090796 Beijing XINHUA in English
0848 GMT 28 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 28 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that practice has already proved and will continue to prove that despite its setbacks, the socialist cause can overcome difficulties in the process of advancement.

Addressing the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), Li, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said the socialist cause can be steadily consolidated and developed through the practice of each individual country, and manifest its strong vitality and bright future.

This can be achieved "as long as historical experiences and lessons are correctly summarized, greater efforts are made to adhere to the fundamental tenets of Marxism and basic principles of socialism, and integrate them with the specific national conditions and the new situation of the times," said Li, who is also member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC.

At the invitation of the CPV Central Committee, Li led the highest-ever CPC delegation to a CPV national congress.

Li spoke highly of Vietnam's perseverance in sticking to the socialist road.

"In the face of rapid changes in the international situation. The Communist Party of Vietnam adheres to Marxism, Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, upholds the leadership of the Communist Party, perseveres in the socialist orientation and follows the line of overall renovation with economic development as the focus and party building as the key."

Li said that China rejoices that the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam have succeeded in finding a

road to development that conforms to its own national conditions.

"We always maintain that the choice of the road to development for a given country should be decided by its own people according to its national conditions. It brooks no interference by other countries," said Li.

He said the current CPV national congress is an important one in the history of the socialist construction of Vietnam.

China is convinced that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, all the members of the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam will undoubtedly succeed in bringing a more stable and prosperous socialist Vietnam into the 21st century.

PRC: More on Li Peng Attending CPV Congress

OW2806075996 Beijing XINHUA in English
0720 GMT 28 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 28 (XINHUA) — The Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) today vowed to adhere to socialism in its endeavor to lead the country toward industrialization and modernization planned for the next decades.

The CPV will in whatever eventualities persist in, creatively apply and contribute to developing Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's Thoughts, said a political report delivered by General Secretary Do Muoi at the opening session of the CPV's Eighth National Congress.

Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Premier of the State Council, attended the opening ceremony and was seated in the center of the front row together with CPV leaders on the platform.

Reviewing Vietnam's renewal or renovation process over the past decade, Do Muoi said the implementation of the line of renewal is "basically correct" and in accordance with the socialist orientation, resulting in "great achievements of very important significance."

The tasks set by the seventh Party Congress in 1991 for the 1991-95 period have been essentially fulfilled. The country has come out of the socio-economic crisis in the early 1980s, the report said.

Official figures show an average annual economic growth of 8.2 percent during the period, as against a planned target of 5.5 percent to 6.5 percent.

The path to socialism has been more and more clearly defined and the leading role of the party should be enhanced, the report said.

The report also highlighted the need to build a multi-sector commodity economy operating in parallel with the strengthening of the role of state management along the socialist line.

A multi-sector economic structure will allow the existence of state capitalist economy, the individual and small owner economy and the private capitalist economy, the report said.

During the 1996-2000 period, termed in the report as a critical stage to turn Vietnam into a basically industrialized country by 2020, the renewal process will include a vigorous development of the commodity and services market, a strict control over the land and real estate market and the building of a capital market.

The average annual growth rate of the gross domestic product by the year 2000 is set between 9 to 10 percent.

On foreign affairs, Vietnam will strive to create a peaceful environment and further favorable international conditions for its economic development, the report said, adding it will continue to seek settlement of problems and disputes through negotiations.

The report said Vietnam will do its utmost "to increase our relations with neighboring countries and other ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries" and to "attach importance to relations with developed countries and economic-political centers of the world."

PRC: Li Peng Speaks On Sino-Vietnamese Friendship

OW2806091896 Beijing XINHUA in English
0902 GMT 28 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 28 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng told Vietnam's National Congress today that Sino-Vietnamese friendship has a "solid foundation" and called for joint efforts to safeguard the traditional friendship between the Communist parties and peoples of the two countries.

"Sino-Vietnamese friendship has a solid foundation. We sincerely hope that... our two countries treat each other with sincerity, adopt a future-oriented attitude and join efforts to safeguard the traditional friendship between the two parties and two peoples," said Li.

The Chinese premier, who is also member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), arrived here Thursday [27 June] to attend the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), which opened today.

"China and Vietnam are linked by common mountains and rivers. The exchanges between our two peoples date back to ancient times," Li said.

"In the struggle for national independence and liberation, the parties and peoples of our two countries always supported and cooperated with each other, and wrote a chapter of friendship."

Cooperation between the two sides in various fields has been continuously strengthened since the normalization of relations in 1991, said the Chinese premier.

Leaders of the two parties and countries increased their exchange of visits and contacts to exchange views and discuss each other's experience in promoting the cause of socialist construction in each other's countries.

Li highlighted the visit to Vietnam by Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China in November, 1994, and the China tour of his Vietnamese counterpart, Du Muoi, a year later.

The visits "have made significant contributions to the further consolidation and development of the friendly cooperation between our two parties and countries and the further promotion of the Sino-Vietnamese relations into a new stage of development," said Li.

These visits "will certainly have a profound and far-reaching impact on peace, stability and development in Asia."

The premier noted that the two countries have much in common in the modern world.

Both are faced with the common task of developing their economy and improving their people's living standards. Both are engaged in reform and development of their respective countries according to their own conditions, and embarking on the socialist road with characteristics of their respective countries. And both need a long-term international environment of peace and stability.

Li promised that "we will continue our efforts to reach sound solutions to some unresolved problems existing in our relationship in the spirit of friendly consultation and seeking common ground while reserving differences."

He is optimistic about the prospects for friendship between the two parties and two peoples.

"We are convinced the friendly relations between our two parties based on the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and the friendly relations between our two countries based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence will further consolidate and develop," Li concluded.

PRC: Beijing Radio Hails Li Peng's Visit To Vietnam

OW2806055796 Beijing China Radio International in Mandarin to Hong Kong, Macao, the Zhu Jiang Delta, and Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 27 Jun 96

[From the "News and Report on Current Events" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], Premier Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, led a CPC delegation and left Beijing on the afternoon of 27 June by special plane for Vietnam to attend the Eighth National Congress of the CPV, which is to open on 28 June. Please listen to the following report by station reporter Liu Shuyin:

This is the first time in the history of relations between the two Chinese and Vietnamese parties and countries that a high-ranking CPC delegation, led by Premier Li Peng, has been sent to attend a CPV congress. This trip by Premier Li is very significant, because it will have a far-reaching impact on the development of friendly relations between the two parties and countries.

Vietnam is an important neighboring country south of China. Exchanges between the people of the two countries date back to ancient times. The two countries have supported and assisted one another in the struggle for state independence and national liberation. The communists of China and Vietnam established ties as early as the 1920's. On 3 February 1930, the CPV was officially founded in China's Jiulong [Kawloon]. In March 1935, the First National CPV Congress was held in China's Aomen [Macao].

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the CPC and the Chinese Government have given enormous and selfless assistance to Vietnam's national liberation and socialist construction.

In 1960, the CPV convened its third national congress. At the CPV's invitation, the CPC dispatched a delegation led by Li Fuchun, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, to attend the congress. Beginning with the 1970s, twists and turns began to appear in the relations between China and Vietnam, and a suspension [zhong duan; probable STCs: 0022 2451] of the relations between the two parties followed.

In November 1991, Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Premier Vo Van Kiet led a high-ranking delegation to visit China on invitation. Both sides issued a joint communique to normalize the relations between China and Vietnam. Since that, high-

level visits between the two parties and two countries have been frequent. Chinese Premier Li Peng and Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and president of the state, visited Vietnam in 1992 and 1994, respectively. Le Duc Anh, president of Vietnam, and Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the National Assembly, have also visited China separately. In November 1995, General Secretary Do Muoi paid another official visit to China, which brought about a new stage in the development of the relations between the two parties and countries of China and Vietnam.

Both China and Vietnam are developing socialist countries and are also neighbors. Thus, they share many common points. At present, China is pursuing a policy of reform and opening up to the outside world. This is socialism with Chinese characteristics. Meanwhile, Vietnam is carrying out a policy of overall innovation and opening up to the outside world [ge xin kai fang; probable STCs: 7245 2450 7030 2397] with economic construction and party building as the focal point. The maintenance and development of long-term friendly and stable relationship between China and Vietnam not only accords with interests of the people of the two countries, but is also conducive to promoting peace, stability, and development in the Asia-Pacific region and even in the whole world.

The CPC and the Chinese Government have consistently attached importance to developing friendly relations with the Vietnamese party and nation. The fact that Li Peng is leading a high-ranking CPC delegation to attend the Eighth National Congress of the CPV is convincing proof. The Eighth CPV National Congress is an important CPV meeting. It will sum up in an all-around way Vietnam's experiences in carrying out the policy of innovation and opening up to the outside world in the past 10 years, and decide the country's cross-century strategic development targets. About 30 countries, including China, the DPRK, Cuba, Cambodia, and Laos, are dispatching delegations to attend the congress.

Members of the CPC delegation led by Li Peng include Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and member of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat; and Li Shuzheng, director of the International Liaison Department under the CPC Central Committee. The Chinese delegation will attend the opening ceremony of the Eighth CPV National Congress. Premier Li Peng will deliver a speech at the congress. Additionally, Li Peng will avail himself of this opportunity to meet with Vietnamese leaders in a bid to reach further consensus on developing bilateral relations.

It is believed that Li Peng's current visit to Vietnam will not only strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, but will also promote the further development of the relations between the two countries.

PRC: Li Peng Meets Vietnamese Communist Party Advisors

*OW2806115896 Beijing XINHUA in English
1025 GMT 28 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 28 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng met here today with Nguyen Van Linh and Pham Van Dong, advisors to the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee.

Li, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), is leading a CPC delegation to the CPV's Eighth National Congress.

During the meeting, Li said that the Communist Party and people of China admire and respect the achievements made by Vietnam since the CPV's Sixth congress at which the renovation policy was adopted.

Li said that China and Vietnam are close neighbors and China attaches great importance to the development of good-neighborly relations with Vietnam.

To further consolidate and develop relations between the two parties conforms to the interests of the two sides, he said.

Both Nguyen Van Linh and Pham Van Dong expressed warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to Li Peng for leading a CPC delegation to the current CPV congress, describing it as an important event in the relations between the two parties and a vivid reflection of the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Nguyen Van Linh recalled the 1990 Sino-Vietnamese high-level meeting in Chengdu, capital of China's southwestern Sichuan province. A year later, Sino-Vietnamese relations were normalized.

Nguyen Van Linh said he was happy to see the relations between the two parties and the two countries are getting better and better.

"It is our responsibility to continue to consolidate and develop friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and China which was nurtured by comrade Ho Chi Minh and comrade Mao Zedong," Nguyen said.

PRC: Li Peng Leaves Vietnam for Home

*OW2806092796 Beijing XINHUA in English
0910 GMT 28 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 28 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng left Hanoi for home today after attending the opening session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

Li, also member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), once again expressed heartfelt gratitude for the friendly, sincere and good reception accorded him by the Vietnamese party, government and people in a telegram of thanks to the presidium of the congress.

Li left after delivering a speech at the congress, which is considered a key event for the 66-year-old CPV, highly praising Vietnam's perseverance in socialist orientation and stressing the importance of developing relations between China and Vietnam.

Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, who will be the acting head of the CPC delegation after Li's departure, was on hand at the airport to see Li off.

Senior Vietnamese officials including CPV Politburo member and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam were also at the airport to see him off.

PRC: Li Peng Returns to Beijing From Vietnam

*OW2806125696 Beijing XINHUA in English
1234 GMT 28 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, returned to Beijing this evening after attending the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

Li is the head of the CPC delegation to the CPV congress at the invitation of the CPV Central Committee.

Greeting Li in the Great Hall of the People were Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Zhu Rongji, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Hu Jintao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Ding Guangen, member of the Political Bureau and member

of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Luo Gan, State Councillor and Secretary-General of the State Council; as well as leaders from the Party and government institutions.

PRC: Article Announces Li Peng Visit, Sino-Vietnamese Relations

OW2806135096 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1459 GMT 27 Jun 96

["Roundup" by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Li Wei (2621 0251): "Sino-Vietnamese Ties as Seen From the Backdrop of LI PENG's Participation in the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Li Peng, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee member and premier of the State Council, arrived in Hanoi this afternoon as head of a CPC delegation to the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

It was not common for the CPC to send such a high-level delegation to the communist party congress of another country. This is why it has attracted special attention.

Vietnam and China are neighboring countries linked by mountains and rivers. The two peoples share a long history of exchange, and the two countries have sympathized and supported each other in their struggle for independence and national liberation. Since China and Vietnam and CPC and CPV normalized their relations in 1991, the two countries' leaders have exchanged visits many times. These visits have enhanced mutual understanding and trust and brought their good-neighborly relations to a new level.

The high-level exchanges included: a high-level CPV delegation jointly led by CPV General Secretary Do Muoi and Premier Vo Van Kiet visited China in 1991, which brought about the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam and between CPC and CPV; Chinese Premier Li Peng visited Vietnam in 1992; Vietnamese President Le Duc Anh visited China in 1993; CPC General Secretary and Chinese President Jiang Zemin visited Vietnam in 1994; Vietnam's National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh visited China in the same year; and Do Muoi again visited China in November 1995. Li Peng's participation in the Eighth CPV National Congress is an important step taken by the CPC to continue developing friendly relations between the two countries and two parties. It will have a far-reaching impact.

China and Vietnam are good neighbors. Both countries uphold socialist road and communist party leadership. China is implementing a policy of reform and opening

up, while Vietnam is pursuing an all-round reform line. The two countries are carrying out reform and construction based on their national conditions, and they share common ground in many areas.

The Eighth National CPV Congress is a very important gathering meeting in CPV history. The participation in the congress by Li Peng as head of the CPC delegation and the warm, ceremonious, and friendly reception he received reflect a new development in the relations between the two parties and countries. There is reason to believe that relations between the CPC and CPV, which were founded on jointly recognized four principles (independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in other's internal affairs); and relations between the two countries, which were founded on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, will further strengthen and develop.

PRC: SRV Defense Minister Meets Former PRC Military Advisors

OW2706140196 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 18 Jun 96

[By reporter Ling Dequan (0407 1795 2938)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hanoi, 18 Jun (XINHUA) — At a meeting with four members of the former Chinese military advisory group to Vietnam here this morning, General Doan Khue, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, said: Vietnam will strive to maintain forever the traditional friendship between the two parties and the two countries of Vietnam and China.

At the meeting, Doan Khue said: At the request of Vietnam during its war of resistance against France in the 1950s, China dispatched a military advisory group, headed by General Chen Geng, to Vietnam, and helped the Vietnamese people and army win victory in their war against France.

The four members of the advisory group invited to spend a vacation in Vietnam were: Ru Fuyi, Wang Yanquan, Dong Ren, and Wang Zhenhua. They were very delighted to visit Vietnam after a long lapse of more than four decades.

Doan Khue said: The former Chinese military advisory group members' visit reflect the profound feelings for Vietnam, and bear testimony to the growing consolidation and development of friendly relations between Vietnam and China. The Vietnamese people and army will forever remember the assistance and friendship from China to Vietnam's revolution.

Ru Yifu said: Vietnam obtained a victory in the war against France, first and foremost, under the leadership

of the Vietnamese Workers Party, headed by President Ho Chi Minh, and through assiduous struggles. The Chinese military advisory group merely made its share of contributions to the Vietnamese people's victory.

This morning, the Chinese visitors paid respects to President Ho Chi Minh's cemetery and former residence and reminisced about the memorable years of fighting in one place after another with President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese Workers Party in the mountains and jungles of northern and northwestern Vietnam.

The four members of the former Chinese military advisory group arrived in Hanoi on 17 June. In the evening, Lieutenant General Tran Hanh, deputy chief of the general staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, paid a courtesy call on the members and hosted a dinner for them.

PRC: CPC Notes 8th Vietnamese Party Congress 'Important Event'

*OW2806114096 Beijing XINHUA in English
1008 GMT 28 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, June 28 (XINHUA) — The Communist Party of China (CPC) said today that the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) is an important event, which will summarize the country's renovation in the past 10 years and work out a development strategy for the next century.

The CPV national congress opens in Hanoi today.

A congratulatory message from the CPC Central Committee said that under the leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party, the Vietnamese people have successfully accomplished national liberation and unification and scored admirable achievements in socialist construction, especially in the recent 10 years of renovation.

The message said the CPC rejoices at every achievement made by the people of Vietnam under the leadership of the CPV and wishes them new success in their future endeavors of renovation.

Recent years have seen a normalization of relations between China and Vietnam, an exchange of visits by their leaders, a deepening of mutual understanding and trust, and an expansion of good-neighborly relations, the message said.

The message called for broader cooperation between the two countries and the two parties in the years ahead, which will not only serve the interests of the two countries but also helps promote peace, stability

and development in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world at large.

"We are deeply convinced that the friendly relations of cooperation between the two parties based on the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs will continue to be strengthened and that relations between the two countries will develop smoothly," the message concluded.

PRC: Qiao Shi Meets ASEAN Parliamentary Delegation

*OW2706024296 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 96*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] This afternoon, Chairman Qiao Shi of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee met with the ASEAN parliamentary delegation composed of parliamentary leaders of all ASEAN members and headed by [name indistinct] speaker of the Thai Parliament. The delegation is composed of parliamentary members of Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam. This afternoon, Vice Chairman Wang Hanbin of the NPC Standing Committee held working talks with members of the ASEAN parliamentary delegation.

PRC: Sino-Portuguese Liaison Group Completes Session in Macao

*OW2806104396 Beijing XINHUA in English
0926 GMT 28 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Macao, June 28 (XINHUA) — The Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group (JLG) concluded its latest session here today, with several summaries of talks signed and progress achieved in many aspects of the transitional affairs of Macao, according to a joint communique issued by the JLG.

Chinese and Portuguese officials discussed the progress of the localization of civil servants, the localization of law and the use of the Chinese language as an official language in Macao, said the communique.

The officials agreed that they would continue consultation on the Macao company law and would finish the consultation on the criminal procedure law as soon as possible.

The two sides signed summaries of talks on Macao's entry into two world bodies and on air transportation agreements reached between Macao and the Republic of Korea, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Also discussed at the session were the nationality issue, the pension of civil servants, agreements on monopolized operation of some industries that extend beyond 1999, and the handover of archives, which are of great importance to the stable transition and development of Macao, the communique said.

The two sides also continued consultation on the establishment of a Portuguese language school and other issues.

The communique stressed that the session was convened in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation, adding that the next session of the JLG was scheduled to start on October 29 in Beijing.

PRC: Chi Haotian Meets With Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander

OW2706141996 Beijing XINHUA in English
1400 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — Chi Haotian, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, met here today with Viroj Saengsnit, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces.

Chi, who is also defense minister, said that good Sino-Thai relations and the frequent exchanges between the two armed forces have demonstrated that both sides have the same desire for sound ties.

The two countries are both important in Asia and should maintain friendly cooperation, no matter what changes may take place on the world scene, he added.

Chi expressed the hope that Thai friends should come to China frequently, just like visiting their relatives.

Saengsnit said that friendly ties between the two armed forces and the two countries should be further enhanced.

Saengsnit is here for a working visit at the invitation of Fu Quanyou, the PLA's chief of general staff.

PRC: PLA Chief Fu Quanyou Meets With Thai General

OW2606144496 Beijing XINHUA in English
1411 GMT 26 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) — Fu Quanyou, chief of general staff of the PLA, met here today with Viroj Saengsnit [name as received], supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces.

Fu said that, since the two countries established diplomatic relations, there have been great achievements in cooperation in politics, economy, science and technology, culture, and military affairs.

Recent years have seen frequent visits by military leaders of the two armed forces, which have increased understanding, friendship and cooperation, Fu noted, expressing the belief that Saengsnit's visit will play a positive role in expanding contacts and strengthening friendship between the armed forces.

Fu emphasized that enhancing bilateral cooperation, especially in the military field, will benefit not only the economy and national defense of the two countries, but peace and stability in Asia as well.

Saengsnit expressed his satisfaction with the frequent exchanges and close ties between the two armed forces, and said that Thailand understands that China has developed its military power for self-defense.

Saengsnit is here for a working visit at the invitation of the PLA's chief.

West Europe

PRC: Jiang Zemin Arrives in Barcelona From Madrid

OW2606140396 Beijing XINHUA in English
1312 GMT 26 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Barcelona, June 26 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin flew into the north-eastern port city of Barcelona from Madrid today.

Jiang was greeted at the airport by officials of the Catalonia autonomous region, of which Barcelona is the capital.

Earlier today, King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia presided over a send-off ceremony for Jiang at the state guest house in Madrid.

Jiang arrived in Madrid Tuesday [25 June] and held talks with the King and Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar on bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

He is expected to leave Barcelona for Oslo, Norway Thursday, to continue his six-nation European and Asian tour.

Jiang visited Barcelona, Spain's biggest industrial and commercial center with a population of 1.75 million, as mayor of Shanghai in 1986. Shanghai and Barcelona are sister cities.

PRC: Spanish Premier Discusses Ties With Jiang Zemin

OW2606145196 Beijing XINHUA in English
1431 GMT 26 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Madrid, June 25 (XINHUA) — Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar said today

that it is of vital importance for Spain and China to keep friendly cooperative ties and the momentum of high-level mutual visits.

At a meeting with visiting Chinese President Jiang Zemin, Aznar said the Spanish government "has been pursuing a friendly and constructive policy toward China and hopes to keep and further develop such cooperative relations" between the two countries.

Aznar, who was sworn in as the new prime minister last month, also said the active development of Spanish-Chinese relations "is the consensus of all political parties" in his country and the new government will continue its efforts to "raise the bilateral relations to a new level."

President Jiang arrived here Monday for a four-day official visit to Spain, the first leg of his current six European and central Asian nation tour.

The Spanish prime minister said economic and trade relations between Spain and China have developed rapidly over the past few years and Spanish enterprises have done business successfully in some joint ventures in China.

The Spanish business circles also hope to further increase their investment in China, particularly in central and western regions, which gains full support and encouragement from the Spanish government, including financial help, Aznar said.

"I hope the two governments will keep frequent contacts and probe new ways in economic cooperation," he added.

During his stay in Spain, President Jiang has held talks with Spanish parliament leaders and met with local business and financial leaders.

PRC: Jiang Zemin Discusses Cooperation With Spanish Premier

*OW2606150096 Beijing XINHUA in English
1444 GMT 26 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Madrid, June 25 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that the Chinese government attaches great importance to economic relations with Spain, which is the cornerstone in building long-term, stable and cooperative ties between the two countries.

At a meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar this evening, Jiang said that although China and Spain differ in social system, cultural tradition and economic development level, they can push their relations forward steadily if the two sides abide by the principles

of seeking common ground while reserving differences, strengthening cooperation, equality and mutual benefit.

"We hold that China and Spain must handle their relations from the high plane of strategy and have their eyes on the 21st century. We are willing, together with Spain, to forge long-term, stable and mutually beneficial cooperative relations between the two countries," Jiang said.

The Chinese president arrived here Monday [24 June] for a four-day state visit to Spain, the first leg of his current six European and central Asian nation tour which will also take him to Norway, Romania, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

Jiang said Spain has played a more and more important role in the international arena these years and China and Spain have shared identical or similar views on many major international issues.

"I believe the Spanish government will make new efforts in promoting friendly relations between the two countries in all domains, thus raising bilateral cooperation to a new level both in depth and width," the president said.

Jiang also noted the Chinese and Spanish economies are complementary to each other with huge potential remaining to be tapped. "We hope that both sides will make joint efforts to explore and probe new domains and ways in cooperation to further enhance economic and trade relations between the two countries."

During his stay in Spain, President Jiang has held talks with Spanish parliament leaders and met with local business and financial leaders.

PRC: Jiang Zemin on European Union 'Value' in World Affairs

*OW2606152796 Beijing XINHUA in English
1510 GMT 26 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Madrid, June 26 (XINHUA) — Visiting Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that relations between China and Europe have developed to the satisfaction of both sides and will not be directed against any third party.

In an interview with EL PAIS ("THE COUNTRY") newspaper this morning, Jiang said that China values the European Union's role in international affairs.

"We believe that stronger cooperation between China and European countries conforms with their fundamental interests, and is beneficial to world peace, stability and development," Jiang said.

"We are glad to see that in recent years relations between China and European countries have continuously improved," he added.

PRC: Jiang Zemin Notes 'Healthy' Sino-Spanish Ties

OW2606153396 Beijing XINHUA in English
1519 GMT 26 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Madrid, June 26 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that China and Spain approach the next century with relations that are healthy and harmonious, thanks to the joint efforts of the two countries.

"Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Spain in 1973, friendly and cooperative relations have developed smoothly in all fields, such as politics, economics and culture," Jiang told EL PAIS, Spain's most influential newspaper, this morning.

"Such relations have been further advanced by frequent visits between leaders of the two countries," he added.

Over the past few years, bilateral trade and economic cooperation have developed rapidly, with two-way trade reaching almost 1.9 billion U.S. dollars in 1995, Jiang noted, adding that technological cooperation has also increased steadily.

As the economies of the two countries complement each other, there is vast potential to be tapped in their economic cooperation, he said.

Jiang said that China attaches great importance to friendly relations with Spain which shares with China identical or similar views on many major international issues.

"Strengthening Sino-Spanish friendly cooperation is not only in keeping with the interest of the two countries, but also conducive to peace, stability and development of the world," he said.

The Chinese president arrived in Madrid Monday for a four-day state visit to the country, the first leg of his six-nation European and Asian tour which will also take him to Norway, Romania, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

PRC: Jiang Zemin Visits Chopin's Former Residence in Spain

OW2806060596 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1701 GMT 24 Jun 96

[By reporters Gao Xinghua (7559 5281 5478) and Ju Mengjun (0215 1322 6511)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Palma (Spain), 24 Jun (XINHUA) — On 24 June, visiting PRC President Jiang Zemin and his wife, Wang Yeping, visited great Polish composer and pianist Chopin's former residence on Spain's Mallorca Island.

In the winter of 1838, Chopin came to the Kaertehui [name as transliterated] Monastery on Mallorca Island with French writer George Sand. During his two-month stay here, he wrote famous musical compositions, including the "Second Ballade," "Two Polish Girls," and "Mazurka's Second movement."

President Jiang Zemin visited rooms No's 2 and 4 where Chopin stayed. Displayed there were a piano used by Chopin, musical scores used for composing, personal effects, and a bust of Chopin.

Jiang Zemin asked the person in charge of Chopin's former residence about the details of Chopin's living and composing conditions here. After listening to Chopin's training tunes No's 1 and 25 played by pianist Carlos Gongmaizi [name as transliterated], Jiang Zemin praised it, saying: "It is wonderful music."

The person in charge of Chopin's former residence presented a gift to President Jiang of a compact disk with songs composed here by Chopin. In return, President Jiang presented as gifts to him Chinese handicraft, and compact disks with music, including an "Ode to the Huanghe River" and "Liang Shanpo and Zhu Yingtai."

PRC: Jiang Zemin Ends Visit to Spain, Departs for Oslo

OW2706095096 Beijing XINHUA in English
0911 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Barcelona, June 27 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin wound up his four-day state visit to Spain and left here for Oslo, Norway today to continue his six-nation Europe and Asia tour.

Speaking to reporters, Jiang described his visit to Spain as fruitful.

The visit was aimed at increasing mutual confidence, expanding common ground and strengthening cooperation, Jiang said before departure.

During the visit, Jiang held talks with Spanish King Juan Carlos I and Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar,

and met with other Spanish officials, industrialists and businessmen.

Sources here said the two sides have reached agreement on Sino-Spanish relations, regional and international issues and other matters of mutual interest.

Jiang begins his three-day state visit to Norway later today at the invitation of King Harald V.

PRC: Jiang Zemin Arrives in Norway for 3-Day State Visit

OW2706231696 Beijing XINHUA in English
1332 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Oslo, June 27 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin flew into Oslo today from Barcelona, Spain, for a three-day state visit to Norway at the invitation of Norwegian King Harald V.

Norway is the second leg of Jiang's six-nation Europe and central Asia tour which will also take him to Romania, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

On his arrival at Oslo airport, Jiang said in a written statement that his visit to Norway was aimed at "increasing mutual understanding, and consolidating and strengthening friendly cooperation in various fields between the two countries."

"I will exchange views with Norwegian leaders over bilateral and international issues of mutual concern and have extensive contacts with Norwegian people from various sectors."

He noted that the development of long-term, stable and friendly relations "is not only in full conformity with the interests and wishes of the two peoples but conducive to safeguarding peace and stability in the world as well."

King Harald V later presided over a welcome ceremony in front of the Imperial Palace in honor of Jiang. Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and Parliament President Kirsti Kolle Grondahl were present at the ceremony.

Jiang will hold talks with King Harald V, Prime Minister Brundtland and Parliament President Grondahl.

PRC: Norwegian Premier To Raise Rights Issue During Jiang Visit

OW2606142796 Hong Kong / AP in English
1253 GMT 26 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Oslo, June 26 (AFP) — Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland plans to raise human rights and other sensitive issues during her talks here with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who is due to arrive on Thursday [27 June], the premier said Wednesday.

"Of course I will bring up human rights issues in my talks with the Chinese president. I always do," Brundtland stressed, adding that she had not yet decided "whether to sharpen the tone, because on previous occasions I have had frank discussions with the president."

Brundtland noted that having met with Jiang several times previously will make the talks, scheduled for Friday, more productive.

"I can benefit from previous talks with the Chinese president, whom I have met several times, in talks where also Tibet and the (exiled Tibetan spiritual leader) Dalai Lama have been discussed."

Oslo was heavily criticized by Beijing last month when it issued a visa to the Dalai Lama. China, which considers Tibet part of its territory, views such visas as interference in its internal affairs.

According to Norwegian cabinet spokesman Oeyvind Oestang, economic cooperation will be the focus of the bilateral talks.

"There is a wish on both sides to strengthen economic ties," Oestang told AFP, adding: "The Norwegian companies that are active in China want to be more active."

China and Norway are likely to sign a document which will eventually lead to the reopening of the Norwegian consulate in Shanghai, closed 15 years ago, according to a Norwegian diplomat in Beijing.

On his arrival from Spain on Thursday, Jiang — leading a 100-strong delegation — will be greeted at Oslo's Gardemoen airport by Princess Maertha Louise before attending a reception and private lunch with King Harald V and Queen Sonja at the Royal Palace.

On Saturday, Jiang will travel to Bergen on Norway's southwestern coast, where Trade Minister Grete Knudsen will host the presidential couple for a day of sight-seeing before they leave Norway on Saturday afternoon.

Jiang's one-month tour of Europe and central Asia, which has already taken him to Spain and will include visits to Romania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, is seen as part of a diplomatic offensive to counter Taiwanese influence and boost China's bid to enter the World Trade Organisation.

PRC: Jiang Meets With Norwegian Parliament President

OW2706233396 Beijing XINHUA in English
2157 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Oslo, June 27 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that

strengthening contacts between the legislative institutions of China and Norway plays an important role in the enhancement of understanding between the two peoples and bilateral cooperative relations.

At a meeting with Norwegian parliament President Kristi Kolle Grondahl in the parliament building, the Chinese president said that right now the development of Sino-Norwegian relations is gaining momentum with more and more cooperation and exchanges in various areas between the two countries.

"I hope the legislative bodies of the two countries will keep and further develop the existing good relations, and I welcome more Norwegian parliament members and statesmen to visit China and see with their own eyes the real situation and the changes that have taken place in China in recent years, which will help increase mutual understanding and promote stable and long-term development of the Sino-Norwegian relations," Jiang told Grondahl.

The Norwegian parliament president agreed to what Jiang had said. She noted that although her country is small, Norway and China have built constructive relations. "The senior leaders of our two countries should increase direct exchange to enhance mutual understanding," she said.

Grondahl also said she and Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland visited China last year separately, which had achieved good results. She expressed the hope that Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Qiao Shi would visit Norway as early as possible to continue their talks.

Jiang echoed Grondahl's remarks, saying direct exchange and contact between the state leaders of the two countries have an irreplaceable role in pushing forward bilateral relations.

The Chinese president flew into Oslo earlier today from Spain to pay a three-day state visit to Norway. He will hold talks with Norwegian Prime Minister Brundtland Friday (28 June) over issues of mutual concern.

PRC: Jiang Zemin, Norwegian King Speak at Banquet

OW2806002996 Beijing XINHUA in English
2218 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Oslo, June 27 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that China and Norway are ready to work together to achieve greater achievements so as to open a fresh chapter of bilateral relations in the next century.

At a welcome banquet held by Norwegian King Harald V in his honor, Jiang, who arrived here today for a three-day state visit, said China and Norway have no conflict of fundamental interests and their economies are highly complementary with respective advantages.

He pointed out that Norway is one of the first Western countries to establish diplomatic relations with New China and over the past 40 years and more, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have registered substantial growth in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields.

By welcoming the Chinese guests, King Harald V said the first visit to Norway by a Chinese head of state indicates that both sides are working hard to further develop bilateral relations.

The king said that although China and Norway have great differences in the size of territory, culture and history, they have many common interests in maintaining world peace and stability. "Our two countries are continuing excellent cooperation in the U.N. And other international forums," he added.

The king also noted that China's economic reform and opening up have made itself a major cooperative partner in the world.

Emphasizing the importance to keeping ties with Norway, Jiang said, "The Chinese people are ready to work together with the Norwegian people to score even greater achievements across the board in advancing Sino-Norwegian friendship and cooperation during the fifth decade of their diplomatic relations, thus opening a fresh chapter of Sino-Norwegian relations in the 21st century."

"It serves the fundamental interests of the two peoples to further develop bilateral cooperation and exchanges in all areas, particularly the economic, trade, scientific and technological fields," the Chinese president said.

He also noted that right now, the Chinese people are working hard to build socialism and opening to the outside world. "A stable, developing and increasingly prosperous cooperation exists between China and all the other countries in the world including Norway," he added.

The Norwegian king, who visited China in 1985, said Sino-Norwegian economic relations are characterized by sustained development and extensive cooperation, and an increased exchange of visits between the two sides have manifested the enormous potential in developing bilateral relations.

The two sides are now strengthening cooperation in navigation, ship-building, chemical industry, pharmacy, water conservancy, oil exploration and development, and environmental protection, the king said.

"Our interest in China is not restricted in politics, economy and trade, but more extensive to include its history and rich culture," he emphasized.

He also said Jiang's visit will lead to further consolidation of Norwegian-Chinese friendly relations and deepened mutual understanding between the two peoples.

Norway is the second leg of President Jiang's current European and central Asian tour. He has already visited Spain and will continue his trip to Romania, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

PRC: Jiang Zemin Seeks More Norwegian Investment To Boost Ties

*OW2806121096 Beijing XINHUA in English
1104 GMT 28 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Oslo, June 28 (XINHUA) — Visiting Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that he hoped Norwegian businessmen will "improve their competitiveness in the Chinese market and open up still more areas of cooperation with a far-reaching and strategic vision."

In a meeting with Norwegian industrial and business leaders, Jiang extended welcome to Norwegian economic and trade cooperation with Chinese partners.

"Direct contacts between the business communities will offer you more opportunities for cooperation and push ahead Sino-Norwegian economic cooperation and trade," Jiang said.

He outlined China's reform, process of opening to the outside world and economic development, which he said will "surely expand the scope of economic and technological cooperation between China and the rest of the world, including Norway, and provide a huge market and better terms of cooperation for overseas investors and businessmen."

In the run-up to the end of this century, China will have an accumulated import and export volume of more than 1.6 trillion U.S. Dollars, Jiang said. "Broader economic exchanges between China and the rest of the world will undoubtedly serve the country's economic development but also instill fresh vitality into the world economy," he added.

The Chinese President said the business communities of China and Norway enjoy an excellent cooperative relationship and the two countries are highly complementary economically.

Cooperation in the future will expand from ship-building, hydro-electric power and chemical industry to energy, communications and infrastructure, which are sectors of priority, he added.

At the meeting, Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping Grete Knudsen introduced local business leaders to Jiang. She said the companies at the meeting represent the best of what Norway can offer and illustrate the broad range of trade and economic cooperation that exists between Norway and China.

The two countries have conducted excellent and remarkable cooperation in the fields of maritime sector, energy and chemical industry, Knudsen said, adding there is, however, still much potential to be tapped in economic cooperation.

The Norwegian minister also said her country knows China's economic strength and strongly supports China's membership in the World Trade Organization.

The Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions and the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry "are now looking forward to developing closer contacts with their Chinese sister organizations, thereby supplementing and enhancing the good relations established between Norwegian companies and their Chinese counterparts," She added.

The Chinese President arrived here Thursday for a three-day state visit, the first such visit ever by a Chinese president.

PRC: XINHUA Cites Kohl on Germany's 'One-China' Policy

*OW2806002896 Beijing XINHUA in English
1643 GMT 27 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bonn, June 27 (XINHUA) — The German government is sticking firmly to its "one-China" policy and hopes to further its traditional relations and cooperation with China, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said today.

In an hour-long debate on his government's China policy in the Federal Assembly, Kohl said that the aim of the policy is to maintain China's stability and territorial integrity, and noted that China had supported Germany's unification.

China is one of the most important countries in the world and an important political partner of Germany, he said, adding that Bonn is prepared to take all steps to further develop its relations with China.

Germany is also ready to work with China, a country with an ancient civilization, to resolve major international problems, he said.

Meanwhile, the Education, Research and Technology Ministry announced today that Germany will set up a scientific and technological representative office in Shanghai in July.

PRC: Spokesman on Sino-German, Taiwan, Hong Kong Issues

OW2806005196 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1505 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (ZXS) — Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Cui Tiankai said today: Favorable political ties between countries can facilitate progress in economic and trade relations. We hope that figures from German economic circles will make joint efforts with China to make further progress in Sino-German ties in various fields based on a mutually-beneficial foundation, including noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, and peace.

Answering a reporter's question on Sino-German ties at a routine Foreign Ministry news conference, Cui Tiankai said: China has always attached importance to facilitating relations with Germany and has been making unremitting efforts in this regard. We will continue to make efforts in this regard in the future. The recent events that damaged Sino-German ties have been totally and unilaterally caused by Germany.

Answering a reporter's question on visits by leaders of both sides of the Taiwan Strait, Cui Tiankai said: General Secretary Jiang Zemin has specifically pointed out in his previous and recent speeches that he welcomes Taiwan leaders to visit the mother mainland under an appropriate status, and that he is willing to accept Taiwan's invitation to visit there.

Answering a question on Hong Kong issues, Cui Tiankai said: There is only one year before Hong Kong returns to the motherland, and the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group is still facing a lot of unfinished work. The most fundamental task is that both China and Britain are duty-bound to fully cooperate with each other to ensure a successful handover and a peaceful transition of the Hong Kong Government.

Cui Tiankai believed: The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group can definitely complete all its tasks on schedule so long as both China and Britain strictly abide by the guidelines of the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

PRC: Italian Envoy Notes EU Intends To Promote Dialogue

OW2806111596 Beijing XINHUA in English
0839 GMT 28 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — A press conference was held here today by Italian Ambassador to China Alessandro Quaroni to mark the occasion of Italy's presidency of the European Union.

Italy's EU presidency was concluded at the European Summit held in Florence on June 21-22.

Quaroni said in a statement that the EU intends to promote its dialogues with China on political relations, and recently, both sides exchanged views on major issues of common concern, including the human rights issue.

Last December, he noted, the EU approved a long-term policy towards China intended to advance its friendly cooperative relations with China.

The final document of the EU Summit in Florence contains a specific statement on the importance of developing a long-term EU policy towards China, Quaroni said.

The European Council, while acknowledging the efforts made by China both in its economic development and its legal systems, re-affirmed its willingness to carry out constructive talks with China, he said.

Endymion Wilkinson, representative of the EU delegation of the European Commission in China, and ambassador Joseph Heyes of Ireland, the next EU Presidency country, participated in today's conference.

Political & Social**PRC: NPC Standing Committee To Hold 20th Meeting 28 Jun-5 Jul***OW2706024696 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 21 Jun 96*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Mao Lei (3029 4320) and XINHUA reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA) — A chairmanship meeting of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee held at the Great Hall of the People today decided to hold the 20th meeting of the Eighth NPC Standing Committee in Beijing from 28 June to 5 July.

Chairman Qiao Shi presided over the meeting.

The meeting first heard and approved a report by Secretary General Cao Zhi on the draft agenda for the 20th meeting of the Eighth NPC Standing Committee and on suggestions for the meeting's schedule. The main items recommended by the chairmanship meeting for inclusion on the upcoming standing committee meeting's agenda are: Deliberating draft laws such as the Energy Conservation Law, the Auction Law, amendments to the Archive Law, and the Firearms Control Law; considering the NPC Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee's motion requesting deliberations on the draft Law on Protecting the Rights and Interests of Senior Citizens; considering the State Council's motion requesting deliberations on the draft amendments to the Mineral Resources Law and the draft Coal Law; hearing and deliberating the State Council's report on the central government's 1995 final accounting of revenues and expenditures; examining and approving the central government's 1995 final accounting of revenues and expenditures; hearing and deliberating the State Council's report on the implementation of the central government's 1995 budget and on the auditing of other revenues and expenditures; hearing a report by the Chinese Organizing Committee for the 96th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] on preparations for the conference; and hearing a report by the NPC Standing Committee's law-enforcement inspection group on its findings regarding the enforcement of the Environmental Protection Law.

The chairmanship meeting also heard a report by Cao Zhi on preparations by the Chinese Organizing Committee for the 96th IPU Conference, as well as a report by Xue Ju, NPC Law Committee chairman, on suggestions for amendments to several draft laws.

Vice Chairpersons Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Lei Jieqiong, Li Ximing, Wang Bingqian, Wang Guangying, Chen Siyuan, Buhe, Tomur Dawamat, and Wu Jieping attended the meeting.

PRC: NPC Standing Committee Meeting To Review Three Draft Laws*OW2806075796 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0326 GMT 28 Jun 96*

[By reporters Wang Jinfu (3076 6855 4395) and Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA) — The 20th meeting of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee opened at the Great Hall of the People today. The draft Law on Protecting the Rights and Interests of Senior Citizens, the draft amendments to the Law on Mineral Resources, and the draft Coal Law were submitted for the first time to the current meeting for deliberation.

Chairman Qiao Shi presided over this morning's plenary session.

Entrusted by the NPC Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee, Meng Liankun, the committee chairman, provided an explanation regarding the draft Law on Protecting the Rights and Interests of Senior Citizens at the meeting. Entrusted by the State Council, Song Ruixiang, geology and mineral resources minister, and Wang Senhao, coal industry minister, respectively provided explanations regarding the draft amendments to the Law on Mineral Resources and the draft Coal Law.

The meeting also heard reports by Xue Jue, NPC Law Committee chairman, and Li Yining, Wang Shuwen, and Cai Cheng, NPC Law Committee vice chairmen, on the results of deliberating four draft laws. The four draft laws are: the draft Law on Energy Conservation, the draft Auction Law, the draft amendments to the Archive Law, and the draft Firearms Control Law. The NPC Law Committee held: After several deliberations and amendments, the four draft laws are basically feasible. We suggest that they be approved at the current meeting.

Attending the meeting were Vice Chairpersons Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Lei Jieqiong, Li Ximing, Wang Bingqian, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Wang Guangying, Cheng Siyuan, Buhe, Tomur Dawamat, and Wu Jieping, as well as Secretary General Cao Zhi.

State Councillor Ismail Amat; Ren Jianxin, Supreme People's Court president; and Zhang Siqing, Supreme People's Procuratorate procurator general, attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

**PRC: Seven Draft Laws Submitted to NPC
Standing Committee**

*OW2806081396 Beijing XINHUA in English
0757 GMT 28 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Seven draft laws were submitted for review today to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), the top Chinese legislative body.

Qiao Shi, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the opening session this morning.

Four of the proposed laws, dealing with auctions, control of firearms, energy and revision, and archives, are expected to be adopted at the end of the eight-day 20th session of the NPC Standing Committee.

A draft law that would guarantee rights and interests of the aged, a draft revision of the mineral resources law and a proposed law on the coal industry were submitted today for initial consideration.

The latest draft of the auction law said that "the relevant departments under the State Council shall exercise supervision and management over the auction industry across the country."

The NPC Law Committee said this stipulation was added in response to opinions that call for better control over the random development of the fledgling auction industry.

Many lawmakers said that auction houses should be limited within major cities.

An addition was made to the draft law that cultural relics must be identified and examined by governmental relics departments before they are taken to auction markets, in order to prevent valuable relics from going abroad.

The latest draft also added strict requirements for auctioneers and is aimed at improving auction procedures.

Auction participants who cause losses to others will face legal charges, according to the revised draft.

The proposed law on firearms control further specified who can own firearms, and unified firearms management departments into one — the public security department.

The law that guarantees the rights and interests of the aged is expected to curb the increasing trend of abuse and desertion of the elderly in some places in the country, said Meng Liankun, chairman of the Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs of the NPC.

The draft law said that the Chinese tradition of family support for the elderly shall be maintained.

A revision to the mineral resources law was made to halt unregulated exploitation and waste of unrecycled resources, said Song Ruixiang, minister of geology and mineral resources.

Coal is the most important fuel in China, and the healthy development of the coal industry needs a law governing its production and marketing, said Wang Senhao, minister of coal industry.

China has been the world's largest coal producer for several years. Its production volume reached 1.29 billion tons last year.

**PRC: Journal Cited on Dalai Lama's 'Splitting
Activities'**

*HK2606091396 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
25 Jun 96 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Dalai Still Intends To Split Nation"]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] The Dalai Lama claimed at an international conference on the "Tibetan issue" in Bonn, Germany, last week, that he does not intend to split China. This time, he pretends to be a pacifist.

Did the Dalai Lama tell the truth? Deeds speak louder than words.

The Dalai Lama fled abroad some 36 years ago in 1959. What has he been doing over the years?

In a recent issue of China's Tibet bimonthly, Doje Cedain, director of the China Tibetology Research Centre, exposed the splitting activities of the Dalai clique over the years.

In April 1959, the Dalai Lama issued the "statement of the Dalai Lama" which advocated "independence of Tibet."

In June 1959 the Dalai Lama held his first press conference, vowing to "restore the independent status Tibet enjoyed prior to the 1950 Chinese invasion."

In the following year, the Dalai clique in exile in India concocted the so-called "Tibetan government in exile."

During the 1960s, international anti-China forces felt the need to isolate China and spared no efforts to exploit the Dalai clique, with the former supporting the latter in its attempts to regain power.

Obtaining the support from the United States and Taiwan in terms of military training and equipment, the Dalai clique reassembled the remnants of its rebel army and sent them back to Tibet to engage in harassment and sabotage. The ragtag band suffered one defeat after

another at the hands of the Chinese army and Tibetan residents.

The 1970s saw dramatic changes on the international stage. International support and aid to the Dalai clique decreased sharply. Under this circumstance, the Dalai Lama began to seek "dialogue" with the central government. The chances for the contacts were nil due to the fact that the Dalai clique refused to abandon its calls for the "independence of Tibet" and its efforts to split the motherland. The central government announced that issues related to the fundamental interests of the State were not a bargaining deal.

In the mid-1980s and thereafter, the international anti-China forces stepped up their efforts to Westernize China and reignite the "Tibetan issue." With their support, the Dalai clique misread the situation and accelerated its endeavours to split China. Under the cloak of religion, the clique created turmoil in Tibet to undermine the political stability and economic development in the region. At the same time, the Dalai Lama travelled to the United States, Western Europe and other countries to lobby for and seek aid. His goal was in fact to Westernize the "Tibetan issue."

All these facts reveal that, in the wake of his flight to India in 1959, the Dalai Lama has persisted in his stand centred on betraying and splitting the motherland.

The so-called "Tibetan government in exile" is only the creation of the Dalai Lama, and has no right to discuss democracy and freedom in Tibet.

The Dalai Lama has perpetuated strife whenever possible despite repeated efforts of central government for dialogue.

The central government kept the access to dialogue open by maintaining the post of the Dalai Lama as vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) until December 1964.

The central government has time and again reaffirmed that so long as the Dalai Lama recognizes Tibet as an integral part of the Chinese territory, meaning that he abandons his stand for the "independence of Tibet" and his efforts to split the motherland, it would enter into negotiations and welcome him home to work for Tibetans in the remaining years of his life.

Thus far, however, the Dalai Lama has adhered to his stand of "independence of Tibet" and has strayed as far as possible along the road to separatism.

In May 1995, the Dalai Lama announced that a Tibetan boy was the "reincarnated soul boy of the 10th Bainqen," making the announcement in total disregard for established religious rituals and historic conventions.

Quite obviously, the Dalai was attempting to create problems related to the reincarnation of Living Buddhas. The true facts are that he has become the ringleader of the separatist clique and a pawn of international anti-China forces. The Dalai Lama is the scourge of social instability in Tibet and the main hindrance to normal order in Tibetan Buddhism.

In his speech in 1990, the Dalai Lama said the "independence of Tibet" would be achieved in three to four years. His dreams, however, failed to come true. Tibet enjoys political stability and economic development, with Tibetans supporting the socialist system and working hard for a civilized socialist Tibet.

The rather small Dalai clique can do nothing to turn the tide of the events. It is basically inept with no country proclaiming support for the "independence of Tibet."

The splitting activities of the Dalai Lama show that the Dalai clique has been and remains a mere puppet working at the beck and call of others. The Dalai clique will fare even worse as China continues to develop rapidly.

PRC: 7,120 Apply To Take Exam for 700 Central Government Posts

*HK2606091096 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
25 Jun 96 p 1*

[By Cao Min: "Thousands of Beijingers Vie For New State Posts"]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] In the three days allowed, June 21-23, 7,120 Beijingers applied to take an upcoming open examination for the recruitment of 700 new civil servants in the departments of the central government.

The figure represents an increase of 9.5 per cent over last year's according to an official with the Ministry of Personnel.

The examinations will be held July 20 and 21 in Beijing.

This year's applicants are almost equally divided by gender: 3,728 are men and 3,392 are women, said Fu Xinguo, a division chief in the ministry's Examination and Employment Department.

Most have some higher education, including 48 doctorates, 965 masters, 134 graduates with two degrees and 4,316 bachelors.

Fu said that the large applicant pool showed that the principle of selecting candidates based on ability has been accepted by many people.

This is the third year in which open examinations and merit appraisal are used to recruit entry-level

civil servants for work in government departments and institutions and Party organizations.

The recruitment drive is being handled by the Organization Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Personnel.

This year's applicants must be permanent citizens of Beijing, less than 35 years old, and must have at least some post-secondary education.

This year's examinations will test candidates' knowledge of political science, administrative management, the handling of official documents, financial affairs, law and archives — as in the past two years — and also of computers, economic management and the English language.

State Councillor Li Guixian said that to raise higher efficiency, government departments must hire high-quality personnel from all walks of life and must create a working environment in which talent can be revealed and recognized.

To ensure fairness and objectivity in the recruitment process, 22 inspectors were appointed in March — including members of democratic parties, officials from supervisory departments of the central government, and the personnel departments of provincial governments.

They will monitor recruitment procedures, such as oral and written examinations and physical check-ups, supervise the enforcement of regulations when hiring, and attempt to discover any violation of hiring procedures.

PRC: Commission Says 3 Percent of College Students CPC Members

OW2706073396 Beijing XINHUA in English
0605 GMT 27 Jun 96

(FBIS Transcribed Text) Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — Three percent of all college students in China are members of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Sources from the State Education Commission (SEC) said that the CPC has 126,000 college student members, and that many more applied to join, as the 1,057 colleges and universities across the country have become dedicated to strengthening Party building in recent years.

The rate of student CPC members increased to more than three percent in 1995 from less than one percent in 1989. The rate among students seeking master's or doctor's degrees last year was 22 percent.

The SEC sources said that Party schools, which have been established in Chinese colleges and universities, played an important role in educating Party members,

leaders, teachers, students and those who asked to join the Communist Party about its belief and practices.

Colleges and universities also strengthen ethics education in order to help students form an ethical perspective on the world, life and values. CPC members make up 43 percent of all college instructors in the country.

More than 2,600 students from Beijing University, one of China's most prestigious universities, have applied for CPC membership. There were 525 new student CPC members in 1995, 214 more than in 1991.

Among students from 45 Shanghai-based colleges and universities, nearly 7,000 are CPC members and another 30,000 have applied for membership. More than seven percent of all four-year college students in Shanghai are CPC members, and one out of every four students doing post-graduate work has joined the Party.

Many students in colleges and universities in Shanghai, such as Shanghai Jiaotong University, Fudan University and Tongji University, formed groups to study the Party constitution.

Some reports from the Chinese media said that the successes achieved by the Party and government in political and economic reforms, micro-control of national economy, anti-corruption, and price control helped colleges students connect their individual development with the fate and prosperity of the Party and the country.

PRC: Internet Becomes Part of Daily Life

OW2706074296 Beijing XINHUA in English
0709 GMT 27 Jun 96

(FBIS Transcribed Text) Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — Every morning, Professor He Zhimin of Tianjin University boots up his computer and checks for E-mail.

About 200 teachers at both Tianjin and Nankai Universities have linked up with the Internet, an increasingly popular information network among Chinese intellectuals.

He Zhimin has used his access to Internet to prepare for an international conference, and he receives several E-mail messages on holidays.

China sold nearly one million computers in 1995, 40 percent more than the previous year, according to statistics.

About 20 percent of the computers sold last year were bought by Chinese families for use in the home.

Chinese people have gradually recognized computers as a more powerful instrument than typewriters, especially after the popularization of networks such as Internet.

"Ever since I got access to Internet, I found that the distance with the rest of the world has been shortened and the traditional work method has changed," He Zhimin said.

Recently, a three-month-old baby who suffered from a rare disease soon recovered after a local research institute sent medical information to the infant's doctors via the Internet.

Experts predict that China's computer market will show an annual growth rate of 40-50 percent, and that one-tenth of the 100 million urban families in the country will have computers by the year 2000.

PRC: Jiang Speech Reportedly Shows Total Command of Party, Army

HK2806093596 Hong Kong SING TAO JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Jun 96 p A2

["Special article" by reporter Kuang Tung-chou (6782 0681 5297): "All Units Start New Round of Political Study, Jiang Zemin Happily Looks at China's Territory"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Of late, all major work units have begun a new round of political study whose contents include General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speech marking "1 July" and Deng Xiaoping's theory, according to a well-informed source. Similar political study has become increasingly frequent on the mainland over the past year or so. The source believes that it is a measure of the top echelon to create a stricter political atmosphere, and a very effective one at that, to enhance the position of "Jiang as the core."

Since the speech was delivered on 21 June ahead of schedule and ahead of Jiang Zemin's departure from Beijing for a visit to Europe, all major work units on the mainland have promptly carried out a new round of activities in relaying and studying Jiang Zemin's speech, which is regarded as the most important document to be implemented in marking the 75th anniversary of the CPC's founding. It was learned that there would not be other more important speeches to be published by top-echelon leaders on related activities that would immediately follow to mark the occasion. In Jiang's speech, he has criticized CPC cadres for failing to study Deng Xiaoping's theory in depth and some others for quoting out of context or adopting the attitude of a trainee (shi xi zhu yi 1395 5045 0031 5030) in theoretical study. He indicated that such an attitude has accounted for certain mistakes in work.

Based on Jiang Zemin's instructions, party, government and military organizations and all major work units have included Deng Xiaoping's theory as a major content of

their political study. A well-informed military source said that the Army has become the most active unit in current study and implementation of Jiang's speech; departments at all levels have already carried out study behind closed doors for a week, at which all people must examine their conduct and make self-criticisms.

The source said that Jiang Zemin now entirely possesses the capability to control the party, the government, and the military. In a recent CCTV newscast covering Jiang Zemin's visit to Europe, the portrait of the bust of a smiling Jiang Zemin appeared above a map of China, fully symbolizing the power and position Jiang Zemin possesses today. In addition, a military person disclosed that after five years of meticulous management of the military, Jiang Zemin is now able to command and transfer any Army units and take the initiative in his own hands.

The source added that with the approaching of the convocation of the CPC 15th National Congress, Beijing is making arrangements to launch a new propaganda offensive to further enhance the authoritative status of "Jiang Zemin as the core"; the series of articles being carried in RENMIN RIBAO in consecutive days is just one of these moves. At present, even some people from Beijing's political circles who have all along been unhappy about "Jiang as the core" are beginning to face the reality and are certain that Jiang Zemin will make his smooth transition (pingwen guodu) to the CPC 15th National Congress.

PRC: Yang Shangkun Urges Resolving 'June 4' While Deng Alive

HK2806080296 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Jun 96 p 1

[By staff reporters]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Former Chinese president Yang Shangkun has called for the "June 4 issue" to be settled before the death of Deng Xiaoping.

In a letter to President Jiang Zemin, Mr Yang suggested the Communist Party leadership should re-examine the circumstances of the 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown, including its official verdict.

"It is better to resolve the June 4 question before comrade Xiaoping passes away," Chinese sources quoted Mr Yang, 89, as saying in the letter.

"Otherwise, it may create more difficulties for the party."

Under the instruction of Mr Deng, the student pro-democracy movement was classified as a "counter-revolutionary turmoil" in May 1989.

Since becoming party General Secretary in late June 1989, Mr Jiang has resisted all pressure to either reappraise the verdict or compensate victims.

Sources said while Mr Yang did not recommend any specific way to remove the June 4 blemish in his letter, he hinted at the advantages of a more conciliatory approach. Mr Jiang, who considers the relatively liberal Mr Yang a political foe, has yet to reply.

It is known in senior Communist Party circles that Mr Yang's views are supported by Mr Deng's sons and daughters. They are concerned that unless the thorny issue is resolved before their father's death, the blame will in future be pinned on the patriarch and they would suffer as a result.

"Before Deng Xiaoping's health deteriorated drastically in late 1994, the children tried to persuade him to 'heal the wounds' by reconsidering his verdict on June 4," a source said.

"Yang Shangkun is very close to the Deng family, and his letter to Jiang Zemin also reflects the views of the Deng children."

Mr Yang also participated in the decision to use force against the students, and is believed to think a reassessment would benefit his position in history.

PRC: CPC Refutes Deng Lique's 'Leftist' Letters

HK2706063196 Hong Kong SING TAO JIH PAO in Chinese 27 Jun 96 p A2

[Article from "News Eye" column by reporter Chen Ping [7115 1627]: "Make A Feint to the 'Left' and Attack the 'Right' to Cover Up One's Defects"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] The "Southern Jiangsu Spiritual Civilization Theoretical Symposium" was held from 7 to 9 June in Jiangsu's Taicang. The symposium focused on the experience gained in southern Jiangsu's coordinated economic and social development. Although it is difficult for the contents of the symposium to attract outside attention, the speech by Xing Benshi, editor-in-chief of QIUSHI, at the symposium startled all present: "Deng Lique's Two '10,000-character Letters' — 'Leftist'; Li Zehou's 'Farewell Revolution' — 'Rightist.'" Reportedly, this is not Xing Benshi's viewpoint, but the original words of the CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

The participants to the "Taicang Symposium" include Taicang party secretary Xu Jianming, Zhangjiagang party secretary Qin Zhenhua, and officials from northern Jiangsu as well as vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Hu Sheng, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Ru Xin,

vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Hu Fuming, author of "Practice is the Sole Criterion of Truth" and now vice chairman of the Jiangsu People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Jiangsu Academy of Social Sciences, and a number of figures who hold both official and scholar titles.

Since last year Deng Lique, who is known as the "leftist leader" in the CPC, wrote twice to Jiang Zemin, saying that capitalism is gradually being "restored" in China and he urged top levels to take measures to prevent "peaceful evolution."

The book "Farewell Revolution," written in the form of dialogue by two mainland scholars Li Houze and Yan Jiaqi who are in exile abroad, recall and criticize Marxism and socialism, which are the CPC's theoretical foundation.

Reportedly, top CPC levels became nervous at Deng Lique's two "10,000-character letters," fearing that it would evoke theoretical controversy and confusion. Zheng Bijian, deputy head of the CPC's Propaganda Department in charge of theory, clearly stated the necessity of giving a theoretical reply to avoid endless trouble.

Later, Jiang Zemin also said that articles on Marxism and socialism should be contributed to clarify the confusion in the ideological field.

One can see from Xing Benshi's appraisal of "10,000-character letters,"—leftist; "Farewell Revolution,"—rightist that Jiang Zemin is still following the steps of Deng Xiaoping in opposing "leftism" when "leftism" prevails and opposing "rightism" when "rightism" prevails, in a bid to maintain a balance between the two. As in the purpose of "no further controversy," they want to do their utmost to cover up the defects in the theory in which the CPC applied to found the party and the country.

PRC: Tian Jiyun Making Political Inroads

HK2606044596 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Jun 96 p 17

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Tian Jiyun, a low-profile and unimpressive-looking cadre, has become the protagonist in the latest twist of Beijing's Byzantine politics.

Part of the power struggle in the runup to the 15th Congress of the Communist Party next year centres on the probable retirement of National People's Congress (NPC) Chairman Qiao Shi, 72, and Premier Li Peng

68, and the quest for successors. Because he will have served two terms by early 1998, Mr Li has agreed to call it quits then, provided he be allowed to keep his membership of the elite Politburo Standing Committee (PSC).

This is despite proposals by some Li loyalists that the Chinese Constitution be changed to allow him to seek a third term.

Mr Qiao, deemed the only politician with enough stature to challenge President Jiang Zemin as China's "next Deng Xiaoping", has also agreed to retire under certain conditions.

Apart from retaining his PSC position, Mr Qiao is adamant that the First Vice Chairman of the NPC and Politburo member, Mr Tian, succeeds him as head of China's parliament in the spring of 1998.

A former vice-premier in charge of agriculture, Mr Tian was the right-hand man of ousted party general secretary Zhao Ziyang.

A fervent believer in market economics, Mr Tian was obliged to leave mainstream party politics when he was given the No 2 slot in the NPC at the 14th Party Congress of late 1992.

However, he has since played a key role in promoting the rule of law as well as the NPC's status as the "supervisor of the party and government".

Mr Tian is particularly popular in the provinces thanks to his effort in boosting the law-making powers of regional-level people's congresses.

Given this background, it is not surprising the so-called neo-conservative leadership of Mr Jiang and Mr Li has expressed intense opposition to Mr Tian becoming parliamentary chief.

Mr Jiang, who is also party General Secretary, has reportedly said the elevation of Mr Tian could give cadres and party members the wrong impression that the "Zhao Ziyang cabal" was making a comeback.

Mr Jiang's propagandists have gone so far as to call followers of Mr Zhao "capitulationists", in the sense that the liberals had "succumbed to the sugarcoated bullets of capitalism".

Mr Tian's supporters claimed Mr Jiang used quasi-Maoist tactics to blacken the reformer's name.

For example, the parliamentary leader recently wrote the following inscription for the managers of some collective enterprises: "Village and township enterprises are the hope for the revival of China's industry."

In an internal meeting, Mr Jiang lambasted Mr Tian for belittling the role of government-owned enterprises, which, the president maintained, should always be given top billing.

Mr Tian has also crossed swords with the neo-conservative party chief on other matters. For instance, the former expressed reservations about the on-going "Strike Hard" campaign against hardcore criminals.

Mr Tian pointed out Beijing's instructions to police and court authorities to "speed up" arrests as well as prosecution and incrimination procedures went against the principle of the rule of law. "This is the 1990s and the country must be run according to the law," he reportedly said last month.

The rivalry between Mr Tian and Mr Li [Peng] went back to the mid-1980s, when both were seeking to become head of government.

Moreover, it is understood that the premier desperately wants the position of NPC chief, whose importance is expected to grow in the next decade.

Mr Tian has also faced flak from the party's leftist, or Maoist wing. Political analysts in Beijing said the ideologues would never forgive the rabid anti-leftist speech Mr Tian gave at the Central Party School in mid-1992.

On that memorable occasion, Mr Tian urged the Maoists be banished to "leftist special zones" where food would be rationed according to central planning and where no officials would be allowed to send their children abroad.

In spite of his unreserved support of the instructions given by patriarch Deng Xiaoping during his nanxun or "imperial tour of southern China" earlier that year the leftists were successful in preventing Mr Tian from being inducted into the PSC at the 14th Congress.

The analysts said while Mr Qiao had offered unqualified backing to his deputy, the chances for Mr Tian getting the top legislative post were not high.

But the free-marketeer is left unfazed by conservative pressure. While inspecting backwards Guizhou province last week, Mr Tian continued to preach the gospel of Mr Deng's market initiatives.

"We must tightly seize the opportunity and liberate our thoughts even further," he told Guizhou officials.

Mr Tian had particularly bold things to say about the on-going debate on the reform of state-owned enterprises.

Superficially, he toed the neo-conservative line about "maintaining tight control over the large state enterprises and letting the small ones go [to the marketplace]."

The NPC leader pointed out that regional cadres must follow central edicts in handling large business units.

On the ways and means to "liberalise" small-scale state concerns, however, Mr Tian encouraged the localities to fully develop their autonomy and creativity. "Our ideas must be even more liberated," he said. "Taking our departure from practical realities, we should let the enterprises go as far as they can [in reform]. There should not be too many restrictions."

There seems no doubt that the standard-bearer of Deng-style reform was targeting the denigrators of experiments in avant-garde cities such as Shunde of Guangdong and Zhucheng of Shandong, where state enterprises are being sold to foreigners or converted into "share-holding co-operatives".

The momentum, however, seems to be going the way of the conservatives. Critics of Mr Jiang said even though he had been in power for seven years, the party chief was nervous about being upstaged by his illustrious predecessor.

In spite of signs that he wants to sever his links with the Maoists, the president has given instructions to aides such as propaganda chief Ding Guangen to lay the groundwork for another offensive against "bourgeois liberalisation".

The new campaign against "all-out Westernisation" will likely be linked to recent assertions of nationalist sentiments and attempts to combat efforts by so-called hostile foreign forces to export "spiritual garbage" to China.

PRC: Local Units To File Complaints Straight To Beijing

HK2606054096 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Jun 96 p 7

[By Xiao Yu]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Local heads of party discipline inspection units can file their complaints directly to Beijing and no cadres should be allowed to intervene in such a communication, a senior central leader said.

The leader in charge of party organisation made the remarks at a meeting studying the instructions on the quality of cadres which were laid down by Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

The power to complain directly to Beijing should not be considered a violation of internal party discipline, the leader said.

Under existing practices, it is customary for regional disciplinary chiefs to make the reports with the local party secretaries.

Last week, in a speech to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party, Mr Jiang said the party must train more top quality and honest cadres to meet the challenges of the future.

At the meeting, the senior leader quoted Mr Jiang as saying the ruling party would lose its grip over the country if it failed to effectively supervise its rank and file, especially the senior ones.

The leader said the existing mechanism to monitor cadres was no longer adequate as China had switched from a planned economy to a market-driven one.

"The original setup is one designed and formed under a planned economic system," the leader said. "Now we are practising a market economy, we must reform the system, mechanism and method we use to supervise our cadres." "But this is not going to work if we just transplant the system from the West," he said.

A major flaw of the existing system was a lack of authority over senior cadres, he said, and used the former Beijing Party Secretary Chen Xitong as an example.

"Like Chen Xitong, the Beijing Communist Party's Commission for Discipline Inspection has no authority to handle the case," he said. "But then the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, which has the authority is not familiar with his situation."

"The commission supervises as many as 2,000 cadres of provincial rankings across the country, how can it be familiar with every case?" he asked. "So the commission acts passively, acts only when it receives a complaint."

In order to remedy the situation, the leader said the commission had decided to reform its inspection routines.

Instead of relying on complaints from their regional subordinates, it will despatch special agents to the provinces to solicit and collect information and report directly to the party central.

However, these agents will not have the power to launch an official investigation. Regional party committees must also refer all complaints they receive to the commission, including ones they find unsubstantiated, he said.

PRC: Spiritual Civilization Focus of 6th Plenary Session Report**HK2706082496 Hong Kong SING TAO JIH PAO in Chinese 27 Jun 96 p A2**

[Report by reporter Wang Li (3076 4539): "Skillful Writers Gather in Beijing To Draft Report on Spiritual Civilization for Sixth Plenary Session"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee issued a circular several days ago requiring all provincial and municipal party committees to focus on the issue of spiritual civilization in the recent period, select advanced models in this respect, find out shortcomings in the relevant work, and formulate programs for spiritual civilization. The provincial and municipal party committees are to submit reports to the party Central Committee by the end of this month to make it possible for the report for the party Sixth Plenary Session to become a practicable program for promoting spiritual civilization.

A Beijing source said that the Sixth Plenary Session report will concentrate on spiritual civilization, adding that more than 60 "skillful writers" from central and local departments have gathered in Beijing to draft the report under the leadership of Ding Guangen. Among the "skillful writers" are Zheng Bijian and Xu Guangchun, deputy heads of the Central Propaganda Department; Xing Benshi, editor-in-chief of QIUSHI; Gong Yuzhi, vice president of the Central Party School; Zhou Ruijin, deputy editor-in-chief of RENMIN RIBAO; and Teng Wensheng, director of the Central Policy Research Center. To fully incorporate into the report the experience created by various localities, heads of propaganda departments, party committee secretaries, and secretary generals of a few provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions were sent to Beijing to help draft the report.

Jiang Zemin is said to be paying great attention to the drafting of the report, calling for efforts to make the report a practicable program for promoting socialist spiritual civilization. This is the second time the CPC has stressed spiritual civilization since the 1986 Sixth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, when the party did so for the first time. Jiang Zemin stressed that it is necessary to highlight the progress and success in promoting socialist spiritual civilization over the last few years. It is also necessary to pay attention to and find out, be good at summarizing, and popularize in time the new experience created by the masses in promoting spiritual civilization as well as advanced models coming to the fore, to lift the campaign to a new level.

As required by Jiang Zemin, all provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional party committees will call meetings soon to discuss and formulate their own programs for stimulating spiritual civilization, identify deficiencies in the relevant work, and set their goals to be attained. They are to submit reports to the central authorities before the Sixth Plenary Session.

In another development, all media units have, as instructed, begun to publicize the experience created by various localities in promoting cultural and ideological progress and relevant typical deeds. All central newspapers and periodicals have also run editorials and signed articles to build up a theoretical momentum for the session. According to a source, the drafting group is required to finish the first draft by mid-July so that it can be submitted to the Political Bureau for deliberation as soon as possible. Later, a fairly large-scale consultation will be held to solicit the opinions of various sectors and officials. The wisdom of the masses will be pooled before the report is finalized and submitted to the session for discussion and approval.

PRC: 'Internationally Known' Writer Bai Hua Taken Into Custody**OW2806074596 Tokyo KYODO in English 0655 GMT 28 Jun 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, China, June 28 KYODO — Internationally known Chinese writer Bai Hua has been taken into custody by the Chinese public safety authorities, literary sources said Friday [28 June].

Bai, a resident of Shanghai, was detained about one month ago on suspicion of a criminal offense in Wuhan, Hubei province, the sources said.

According to the Shanghai writers' association, Bai has been staying in the inland city for the last few months to write stories.

Bai was criticized by the conservatives in 1981 after a scenario he wrote was considered as advocating "bourgeois liberalism."

Bai supported the movement for democratization that culminated in the Tiananmen square crackdown in 1989 and has never changed his stance against the government since then, according to the sources.

The writer visited Japan in 1992 to give a lecture.

PRC: Writer Bai Hua Missing

**HK2806080496 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 28 Jun 96 p 10**

[By staff reporter]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] One of China's best known liberal writers, Bai Hua, has been missing for more than a month.

His friends in Shanghai, where Bai is based, have expressed fears that he might have been detained by the authorities.

One friend said the playwright and poet had been picked up by public security personnel for a "lifestyle problem".

He said, however, the real reason for the detention could be the Communist Party leadership's desire to send a warning to avant-garde intellectuals.

While Bai, 64, supported the 1989 pro-democracy movement, he has generally kept a low profile.

He has published a few books in Taiwan since the early 1990s and has kept up contact with "bourgeois-liberal intellectuals".

Shanghai authorities were reportedly unhappy with the author's behaviour during a brief trip to the United States last summer to see his son. Bai's wife, Wang Pei, confirmed last night that she had not heard from him since early last month.

She said her husband's work unit, the Shanghai branch of the Writers' Association, had been unable to locate his whereabouts.

"I do not know whether his disappearance is a political issue or whether it has to do with his writing," she said.

"He has not called home since. I am worried but I don't think it is something very serious."

She said her husband left home last month for an undisclosed "far-off place", but she refused to say what the purpose of the trip might have been.

Shanghai police could not be reached for comment last night.

Bai was best known for his script for the 1982 film *Bitter Love*, which infuriated patriarch Deng Xiaoping for its alleged lack of patriotic feeling. Soon afterwards, Mr Deng launched the Campaign Against Spiritual Pollution.

Political analysts said while Bai had been careful not to touch politically sensitive topics, Beijing's attitude towards liberal authors had hardened since last winter.

They said it was not the first time Shanghai authorities had incriminated liberal intellectuals or cadres.

The authorities used the pretext of their pursuing a "socially unacceptable lifestyle".

Science & Technology

***PRC: IBM, Qinghua University Provide Service over Internet**

**96P30217A Beijing ZHONGGUO DIANZI BAO
[CHINA ELECTRONICS NEWS] in Chinese
28 May 96 p 2**

[Article by Zhu Xiaodong]

[FBIS Summary] At a joint press conference the other day, IBM and Qinghua University announced that their joint venture—Dingxin [7844 2450] Information Systems Development Co., established in 1994 and specializing in advanced client/server (C/S) architectures and object-oriented (OO) solutions—will, beginning in June, provide over the Internet a number of compensated, reuseable, OO software cells (or modules) and applications software packages. Of these, the OpenDoc software package contains structural modules—such as chart/diagram objects—with applications cutting across industries.

By the end of 1996, Dingxin plans to provide over 200 modules and applications schemes over the Internet, including intelligent dialing designed for mobile workers, the VisualAge development tool, the Java development tool, and other OpenDoc cells. Dingxin's OpenDoc cells initially will run only under IBM's OS/2 operating system platform, but the firm is planning to offer some cells that will run under other systems such as AIX and WINDOWS.

IBM's chief market strategist for OO technologies, Mr. Mai Biao [7796 2871], indicated at the press conference that he felt Dingxin's technical forces were unusually strong—exceeding expectations—and that the joint venture's marketing of these object cells represented a major step in converting OO technology into a commercial opportunity.

Dingxin Information Systems Development Co. General Manager and Qinghua University professor Ling Ruiji [0407 3843 7535] commented [at the press conference] that his firm was quite pleased to be cooperating with IBM on this software development project. He said that this project had realized for Dingxin not only profits, but also contact with and experience in advanced software technology—both of which are useful in training a new generation of Chinese information industry specialists.

***PRC: China Gets Internet-Based Sybase Database Information System**

96P30217B Beijing ZHONGGUO DIANZI BAO
[CHINA ELECTRONICS NEWS] in Chinese
31 May 96 p 8

[Article by Ke Li]

[FBIS Summary] It was learned in early May from Sybase (China) Company that four organizations—Sybase China Ltd., the Beijing Commodities Exchange, the China Defense Information Center's Database Division, and Hechuang [0678 0482] Data Communications Technology Company—have mutually cooperated to implement an Internet-based Sybase database information system (DBIS). The U.S. firm Sybase, a specialist in business-class client/server (C/S) architectures, has been in the limelight since the end of 1995, when the firm unveiled its Sybase System 11 product series. Especially profitable has been the Sybase SQL [structured query language] Server II, designed to run with DEC Alpha Server 8400/300, Windows NT platforms, and SUN Ultra business-class 4000 servers.

The new DBIS, called China Internet Sybase Information System, is oriented to C/S architectures. Server terminals will use Netscape communications servers, Sybase Web.Sql, and Sybase SQL servers, while the client computer front-end browsers will use Netscape 2.0 and Hot Java. Via this system, the Beijing Commodities Exchange can provide users with a full line of commodities-trading and corresponding information services. The China Defense S&T Information Center has already implemented an omnidirectional information search system. It is believed that in the near future, Internet users will be able to visit this home page.

***PRC: Eighth FYP National Electronic Information Applications**

96P30217C Beijing ZHONGGUO DIANZI BAO
[CHINA ELECTRONICS NEWS] in Chinese 4 Jun 96
p 1

[Article by Ren Aiqing]

[FBIS Summary] It has been learned from sources at the '96 National Electronic Information Applications Work Conference convened on 28 May that China's promotion of applications of electronic information technologies during the Eighth FYP generated major advances as well as noticeable economic gains. During the Eighth FYP, the National Office for Promotion and Application of Electronic Information Systems, the Ministry of Finance, and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China jointly implemented a discount-loan projects plan (multiplication plan) for promotion and

application of electronic information. According to incomplete statistics, the following were achieved in the Eighth FYP:

- 7922 projects were completed
- investment totaled 8.4 billion RMB [\$1 billion]
- average investment-to-output ratio for applications of electronic information technologies to transform traditional industry in 22 provinces and municipalities was 1:5
- direct economic benefits exceeded 40 billion RMB [\$4.77 billion]
- number of computers installed in traditional industry rose from 500,000 in 1990 to 3.3 million in 1995
- CAD systems installed in construction and design institutions raised project design efficiency by a factor of 1 to 3
- capital construction investment saved as a result of CAD applications totaled 10 billion RMB [\$1.19 billion]
- number of domestic firms involved in the information services industry now exceeds 20,000
- number of databases used by these firms has grown to over 1000
- output value of these firms reached 15.4 billion RMB [\$1.84 billion]

Military & Public Security**PRC: General Chi: China Threat 'Colossal Absurdity'**

OW2706130796 Beijing XINHUA in English
1245 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — Chinese senior military leader General Chi Haitian told US Undersecretary of Defense Walter Slocombe today that the theory of China as a threat is a 'colossal absurdity'.

During a meeting with Slocombe and his party in Beijing's Great Hall of the People this afternoon, General Chi said China will never seek hegemony. Instead it is willing to contribute to world peace and development by forging ahead with friendship and cooperation with all the countries across the world, including the United States.

General Chi, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, said that China, once humiliated in its history, has never sought hegemony in the past and seeks no hegemony at present.

China's only target in its foreign affairs in political and military fields is to promote world peace and

development, said Chi, who is also State Councillor and Minister of National Defense.

Slocombe and his party arrived in China on Tuesday for a three-day visit at the invitation of China's Ministry of National Defense.

PRC: Commentator Urges Learning From Model Regimental Commander

*HK2706091096 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 14 Jun 96 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "The Style a Communist Should Have"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Comrade Fu Wei was on active service for 26 years. He displayed boundless devotion to the party in his brief life. Though he did not perform earth-shaking feats, as a communist he has left us valuable mental wealth through his style.

Leading cadres are judged by how they treat their work and careers. Chairman Jiang Zemin has stressed many times that all levels of leading cadres must work industriously for the party and people, keeping their work in mind even when eating and sleeping and giving their all until their hearts stop beating. Fu Wei was an example displaying this spirit. He worried about what the party did and acted to meet the party's needs out of his strong political sense, awareness of the suffering China has gone through as a nation, and sense of responsibility. He shed his heart's blood in bringing up

a regiment really up to the mark and assuring the party and people. He gave all his energy, wisdom, and life to building the Army. This revolutionary spirit of placing the cause of the party and Army above everything else contrasts sharply with the idea and style of striving for fame in official circles, scrambling for profit in the market, and seeking narrow personal interests in every possible way.

How to view the power entrusted to one by the party and the people is a serious test facing leading cadres in the new period. Fu Wei conscientiously put the basic aim of a communist into practice, acting in an upright and honest way, practicing frugality, cherishing profound love for the people, showing loving care for his subordinates and soldiers, establishing close ties with the masses, and working hard. He stood the test with his actual deeds. We can see in him the silhouette of Jiao Yulu and the lofty image of a communist.

Our Army is referred to by the people as a "great wall of steel." The wall is composed of tens of thousands of worthy sons and daughters of the Chinese nation loyal to the party's cause like Fu Wei. To learn from Fu Wei's exemplary deeds and noble character while greeting the arrival of the 75th founding anniversary of the CPC, we must inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of our party and Army so that our Army will preserve its true revolutionary qualities and prove equal to the new herculean tasks entrusted to it by history.

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